

Notes of a tour in America, in 1832 and 1833. By Stephen Davis ...

NOTES OF A TOUR IN AMERICA.

NOTES OF A TOUR IN AMERICA, IN 1832 AND 1833.

BY STEPHEN DAVIS, COLLECTING AGENT OF THE BAPTIST SOCIETY FOR
IRELAND.

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the Society.

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TO THE TREASURER, THE SECRETARIES, THE LIFE GOVERNORS, THE
COMMITTEE, AND THE SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS GENERALLY OF THE
BAPTIST SOCIETY FOR IRELAND, THIS LITTLE VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY
INSCRIBED.

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INTRODUCTION.

The object of this visit to America was to assist the funds of a Society that has been in operation during the last twenty years, to promote the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in Ireland. Two ministers, (Messrs. Saffery and Barclay,) were deputed by the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society to visit Ireland in 1813, to promote the interests of the Mission in India, in which Drs. Carey and Marshman, and various others, had for several years been successfully engaged; but the state in which they found the country, so deeply

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excited their sympathies, that they considered it their duty, upon their return to England, to encourage their brethren to make Ireland also an object of their benevolent regards.

The Rev. John West, who had recently come to Dublin, had already made a commencement, by the employment of an itinerant minister in Westmeath; and the Rev. Joseph Ivimey, pastor of the Baptist viii Church in Eagle Street, London, and one of the editors of the Baptist Magazine, entered so cordially into the subject, that he held a prayer meeting, for Divine direction, at his meeting-house, December 6, 1813, when a provisional committee was appointed, which brought about a public meeting to form a society, April 19, 1814. Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M.P. presided on the occasion; William Burls, Esq. undertook to be treasurer, and the Rev. J. Ivimey in addition to a subscription of one guinea annually, kindly undertook to perform the arduous and responsible office of secretary, gratuitously.

Shortly after the public meeting, Mr. Ivimey, and the Rev. Christopher Anderson of Edinburgh, who warmly entered into the object, visited Ireland, to concert upon the spot the best system of operation. They discovered that the west and south appeared to be the most destitute of Scriptural instruction; and as the west was the principal residence of the aboriginal, or native Irish, and these were in the most neglected condition, it was resolved to recommend that part of the country to the committee, to be the principal scene of the Society's benevolent exertions.

From this period, the committee, which is annually chosen in London, has been unremitting in its attention ix to the duties which they have so disinterestedly taken upon themselves. Schools, to teach the *unmutilated* Scriptures, have been established, according to their means, in the most destitute and promising places. Teachers of good character, of all religious persuasions, that would conform to the rules to teach the Scriptures diligently, have been constantly employed; and no catechism has been allowed to be introduced, that no fears of proselytism to a particular sect or party, might prevent the children from participating in the benefits that were sought to be conferred. All religious

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instruction has been uniformly confined to the *sacred Scriptures* only, and every child, and every adult, has had it seriously inculcated upon them, as far as the managers have been able to accomplish it, that the Bible, without any human admixture whatever, is God's own, and therefore a sure and perfect guide to present and everlasting happiness.

Upwards of one hundred thousand children and adults have been taught to read the Holy Scriptures in the Society's Schools. Multitudes of the poor children have committed from 50 to 100 and upwards of chapters in the New Testament to memory. Various that never before had heard of the sacred volume, have thus become largely acquainted with its divine contents. Many are occupying stations in x society which they could not otherwise have filled; and some have given satisfactory reason to hope that the instructions of the Scriptures have indeed made them wise to salvation, through the blessing of their Divine author.

The Society supports at present 79 week-day schools for children, and 25 evening schools for adults. Some of the schools are for females only, who are also instructed to sew and knit. The number upon the books is 9000 children, and 700 adults.

It being discovered that the native inhabitants, amounting to about two millions, out of nearly eight millions, which people the Island, were altogether without the Scriptures, or the means of becoming acquainted with their contents, it was resolved to institute a class of Scripture readers in the native language, to travel from place to place, to read the New Testament, (then just published through the liberality of the British and Foreign Bible Society,) to those who would be willing to admit them; and this part of the Society's operations has been attended with a peculiar blessing from the Lord. Numbers of the native Irish that were unable to read, have thus had the Gospel of Christ clearly opened to them; and various, through grace, have made it evident that they have received the love of the truth.

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For several years about fifty individuals have been employed, either wholly, or on the Lord's day, in reading the Scriptures where they could obtain an entrance; and at least half their number have been themselves converts from Popery, particularly through the labours of others of their brethren.

Five or six ministers have been uniformly employed to superintend the schools and readers, and preach the Gospel where they could obtain an opening. Nor have these been left altogether without fruit in their labour. The writer has belonged to their number more than seventeen years, but has been principally employed during the last ten years in procuring funds to carry forward the Institution; in doing which he has travelled anti preached very extensively throughout the United Kingdoms; and as the tide of emigration runs with peculiar strength from Ireland to America, and the Baptists are particularly numerous there, he hoped some of them might be inclined to assist their brethren at home in purifying the fountain, that so the streams which flow to themselves might be made more wholesome. He, therefore, offered his services, and was accepted by the Committee, for the purpose, and the result is detailed in the following pages.

The Society expends in its benevolent operations xii about £3000 annually, for which it is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions. Various circumstances for some time past have made it extremely difficult to obtain the requisite assistance, and the Treasurer at present is *considerably in advance*

Since these pages were committed to the press, the Rev. Joseph Ivimey has, in consequence of long continued and increasing indisposition, felt himself obliged to resign his Secretaryship of the Baptist Irish Society; therefore all contributions for it are requested to be addressed in future to the Author; or to Stephen Marshall, Esq. Treasurer, High Holborn, or Rev. G. Pritchard, Secretary, 4, York Place, Pentonville, London. The prayers of the friends of the Redeemer are also particularly requested for Mr. Ivimey, that he may experience in his lamented retirement, in an enlarge degree, the consolations of the Holy

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Spirit, which are peculiarly desirable when the shadows of the evening are gathering fast around.

Clonmel, County Tipperary, 1 *st* September 1833.

NOTES OF A TOUR IN AMERICA.

CHAPTER I. A GENERAL VIEW OF AMERICA.

The goodness of Divine Providence towards the inhabitants of the British Islands, particularly in the discovery of America, has been very observable, both in providing by this means a comfortable retreat, with a certain support for our redundant population, and a safe asylum for the subjects of oppression by religious intolerance.

With the introduction of the art of printing, Europe appears to have begun to awake from a sleep of ages in the fifteenth century, and it was at the close of this period, that Columbus, in endeavouring to ascertain a north-west passage to India, discovered what has since been denominated the New World.

The difficulties which the adventurer had to overcome in obtaining the requisite means to accomplish his object, were very great, and the dissatisfaction of his officers and men, particularly when a variation was discovered in the compass while they were in an unknown part of the great Western Ocean, required peculiar fortitude to enable him to persevere; but when on the night of October 11, 1492, after a voyage of sixty-nine days, they discovered land a-head, the delight of the party, and their admiration of their commander, scarcely knew any bounds; yet envy, the almost certain accompaniment of every successful enterprise, occasioned him afterwards to be treated with an ingratitude that will always be a blot upon the Spanish history.

San Salvador, or Cat Island, one of the Bahamas, was the first country that Columbus discovered, and the rude state of the inhabitants, soon convinced him that the place could

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not be actually connected with India. He set forward again, and discovered Cuba and Hayti; and in a second and third voyage, he discovered Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Trinidad, &c. &c. which obtained the name of the West Indies, from Columbus's mistake in imagining they bordered on the coast of India.

The rage for discovery now became general. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, in 1499, went over, and upon his return published the first account that was given to the world of the new country, and after him the whole continent obtained its name, which ought rather in justice to have been called from Columbus.

John Cabot, a native of Bristol, was the first Englishman that visited America. Henry VII. in 1495, gave him a commission "to navigate all parts of the ocean for the purpose of discovering islands, countries, regions, or provinces, either of gentiles, or infidels, which have been hitherto unknown to all Christian people; with power to set up his standard, and to take possession of the same as vassals of the crown of England!"* Cabot discovered Newfoundland and the American coast to Florida in 1497; and the French shortly afterwards discovered and took possession of what is now called Canada.

* See Carey and Leos Statistics of America, p. 16. London, 1823.

In 1583, Sir Walter Raleigh received a patent from Elizabeth to form a settlement in the southern part of North America, which he attempted, and called the place Virginia, in honour of his illustrious mistress. The situation, however, for the settlement proved unfavourable, and the first permanent English establishment was at James' Town (called after James I.) in 1608. Captain Smith, in 1614, explored the coast of Massachusetts, and upon his return to London, published a map of the country, which he called New England. The Pilgrim Fathers went thither in 1620. Lord Baltimore founded Maryland in 1633, under patent from Charles I. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island in 1635; and William Penn founded Pennsylvania in 1681. From these periods colonization has rapidly increased.

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The history of new settlements is almost necessarily one of hardships and suffering in the first instance; and in addition to the other evils, the colonists in America were often exposed to vindictive hostility from the natives, (too often, no doubt, in consequence of the misconduct of some of themselves); and Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Virginia, were for many years the theatres of sanguinary conflicts. But in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, a just and conciliatory conduct produced in general the effect that might be anticipated. The occupancy of Canada by France, while it lasted, was a fruitful source of suffering to the English settlers; and as farther inroads continue to be made upon the Indians, it is not surprising that at the present day also there are frequent occurrences at the borders which are deeply to be deplored.

About three quarters of North America is computed to be still in the possession of the native inhabitants, viz. all the northern part of Spanish America, the western country in the United States, and nearly the whole of British America; and as they chiefly subsist by hunting and fishing, the whole face of their territories is necessarily wild and uncultivated.

The present possessions of Britain include Upper, or Inner, and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's. Upper Canada is the principal point to which emigration is directed, and the country is so extensive, that the western part is at present without any assignable limits. The soil is considered equal to any part of North America; and the winters are neither so long nor so severe as in Lower Canada. Episcopacy is established here, (as Popery is in Lower Canada, with toleration of course to Protestantism,) by the British government; but the want of a gospel ministry is felt throughout the whole of the British dominions in a manner that is unknown in the United States. There is by no means the same encouragement given to religious enterprise; and there is consequently (for God will honour exertion) nothing like the same religious prosperity. An establishment may approve itself to natural reason as the best method to promote religion, but God's thoughts clearly differ from man's on this subject; and as Christ's kingdom is not constructed upon worldly principles, to be advanced like

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a temporal monarchy, through the favour of princes and nobles, to individuals whose outward respectability they wish to promote, it is not astonishing that religion should principally prosper where it is left entirely to its own energies, and God's blessing upon those who have no inducement, except love, to seek its extension, It is, however, to be devoutly hoped that as the population of Upper Canada increases, God will raise up suitable instruments to promote the spiritual welfare of the community; but it is beyond all question that the religious state of both the Canadas at the present time is *fearfully low*, so that those who really esteem their religious privileged at home have no encouragement B 2 18 in this respect to go to that portion of America.

The extent of America is almost inconceivably great. A friend in New York overheard two poor Irishmen expressing their pleasure in the largeness of their earnings, and one remarked to the other how good God was in providing that *little corner* for them when the old country was become so full of people. The appellation "little corner" might be not inappropriate to the tongue of land which constitutes the city of New York; but the whole of Europe contains only 3,747,545 square miles, while North America contains 9,075,051, South America 6,434,200, and the West Indies 118,585, making altogether for the New World 15,627,836 square miles! which is within one million of Asia, including the deserts.

The Canadas are computed to contain together 400,000 square miles, but the twenty-four United States and territories include 2,076,400 square miles. Their mean length is 2,500 miles, and the mean breadth 830 miles; but reckoning from east to west, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the length is about 3000 miles, and the breadth from north to south, or from Canada to Mexico, is 1,700 miles! England contains only 50,000 square miles, which is scarcely more than the single state of New York; and Scotland and Ireland (which contain about 30,000 square miles each) are scarcely larger than South Carolina, which is the sixteenth State in point of size in the States' Union! while the whole population of this most extensive continent is not equal to England only! The population of the United States 19 in 1830 was 12,852,858, and the population of England in 1831 was 13,889,675.

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The capriciousness of the climate in America is universally admitted, but the following table, describing the different classes of the inhabitants of the States in 1830, may enable the reader to form some tolerable idea of the longevity of the people. It is taken from the American Traveller's Guide, which is a very respectable publication:—

WHITES.

Males. Females. Under 5 years of age, 972,801 596,130 Of 5 and under 10 781,906 921,759 10 " 15 669,617 750,602 15 " 20 573,081 638,756 20 " 30 956,296 918,229 30 " 40 592,401 555,419 40 " 50 367,761 355,979 50 " 60 229,248 223,477 60 " 70 135,063 131,284 70 " 80 57,760 58,327 80 " 90 15,802 17,432 90 " 100 2,041 2,522 100 and upwards, 301 " 238 Total 5,354,078 5,170,154

FREE BLACKS.

Males. Females. Under 10 years old. 48,656 47,324 Of 10 and under 24 43,075 48,131 24 " 36 27,659 32,545 36 55 22,267 24,323 55 " 100 11,507 13,423 100 and upwards, 279 387 Total 153,443 166,133 20

SLAVES.

Males. Females. Under 10 years old, 353,498 347,668 Of 10 and under 24 312,567 308,770 24 " 36 185,585 185,784 36 " 55 118,880 111,889 55 " 100 41,545 41,437 100 and upwards 747 680 Total 1,012,822, 996,228

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Total White Population, 10,524,232

“ Free Blacks, 319,576

“ Slaves, 2,009,050

Grand Total, 12,852,858

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The following tables show the deaf and dumb, &c. in the United States, without the distinction of sex; and the table of blacks is without the distinction of free or slave:—

Whites. Blacks. Deaf and Dumb, 5,325 750 Blind, 3,968 1,463

There are also 106,764 aliens reported as residing in the United States.

The following table exhibits the religious denominations in the United States, from “The American Almanack for 1833.” Another statement will be annexed from “The Baptist Annual Register” for the same period, which has been compiled with particular care, and may naturally be expected to be more correct than the Almanack respecting the Baptist denomination, as that work is not compiled by a Baptist:—

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FROM THE ALMANACK.

DENOMINATION. Ministers. Churches or Congregations. Communicants. Population Estimate. Calvinistic Baptists 2,914 4,384 304,827 2,743,453 Methodist Episcopal Church 1,777 ; 476,000 2,600,000 Presbyterian General Assem. 1,801 2,253 182,017 1,800,000 Congregationalists Orthodox 1,000 1,381 140,000 1,260,000 Protestant Episcopal Church 558 922 ” 600,000 Universalists 150 300 ” 500,000 Roman Catholics ” 784 ” 800,000 Lutherans 205 1,200 44,000 400,000 Christians 200 800 25,000 275;000 German Reformed 84 400 17,400 200,000 Friends or Quakers ” 462 ” 200,000 Unitarians Congregationalists 160 193 ” 176,000 Associate & other Method. 350 ” 35,000 175,000 Free-will Baptists 300 400 16,000 150,000 Dutch Reformed 159 602 17,888 125,000 Mennonites 200 ” 30,000 120,000 Associate Presbyterians 74 144 15,000 100,000 Cumberland Presbyterians 50 75 8,000 100,000 Tunkers 40 40 3,000 30,000 Free Communion Baptists 30 ” 3,500 30,000 Seventh Day Baptists 30 40 2,000 20,000 Six-principle Baptists 25 30 1,800 20,000 Moravians 23 23 2,000 7,000 Shakers 45 15 ” 6,000 New Jerusalem Church 30 28 ” 5,000 Emancipators Baptists 15 ” 600 4,500 Jews and others ” 150 ” 50,000 22

The Baptist Register gives the numbers for each State distinctly, and adds the following recapitulation:—

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BAPTISTS IN AMERICA. Associations. Churches. Vacant Churches. Ordained Ministers. Licensed Ministers. Baptized in 1832.* Communicants. Regular Baptists in the United States and Territories 302 5,322 2,426 3,024 625 11,188 384,859 Seventh Day Baptists 32 32 9 643 4,258 Six-Principle Ditto 23 11 12 119 2,137 Free-Will Ditto 546 204 342 110 2,000 25,276 Regular Baptists in the British Dominions. Upper Canada 4 37 5 32 16 214 1,976 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 2 75 15 39 9 353 5,190 Jamaica 1 24 14 10,838 Grand total 309 6,059 2,661 3,495 773 14,517 434,534

* The compiler of the Register had not received the returns of some of the associations in North Carolina, Georgia, and some other places, therefore the table of baptisms during the year is incomplete. He concludes the whole number to have been about 50,000! There are also upwards of 300 students for the ministry in the Baptist denomination in the respective colleges.

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The following is the account of the other denominations given in the Register:—

Orthodox Congregationalists of New England, 69 associations, 1059 churches, 809 pastors, 27,252 additions in 1832. Total communicants, 140,000.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 21 synods, comprising 110 presbyteries, 2,381 congregations, 1730 ordained bishops, 205 licentiates, 220 candidates for the ministry, 217,348 communicants, of whom 41,046 were added in 1832.

Protestant Episcopal Church, 12 bishops, 596 clergymen, 922 congregations, 600,000 population estimate.

Methodist Episcopal Church, 21 conferences, 112 districts, 548,593 members, of whom 4,72,364, are whites, 73,817 are coloured, and 2,412 are Indians. There are 2,057 travelling preachers, and 143 superannuated preachers. The increase of members reported in 1832 was 35,479.

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Other denominations are reported nearly as in the Almanack, except the Roman Catholics, who are reported 500,000 instead of 800,000.

These statements are surely sufficient to prove that an establishment is not indispensable to secure the prosperity of religion in its outward profession, to say nothing of the internal principle, which is a totally distinct thing. All the denominations are at work, and none more so than the Roman Catholics, in every part of the country, and in the valley of the Mississippi most particularly. Their zeal, indeed, 24 in America, and in every part of the British dominions is worthy of a better cause, and if it were properly considered, should put Protestants everywhere to the blush, and stimulate their exertions, to show them their errors, and teach them the true and right way, and at all events to get them to make the Bible the foundation of their religion; for however men may still differ as to their particular modes of worship and church government, it is impossible to err fundamentally, or to the loss of the soul, if the Bible is made the standard of our religion in the fear and love of its Almighty author. The sects or individuals that hold to that firmly, though

“Distinct as the billows, are one as the sea;”

And as the various sects in the Romish Church of Dominicans, Franciscans, Jansenists, Jesuits, &c. are united in the awful oneness of Popery, so the majority of the Protestant sects are equally united in the grand truth that there is “Redemption only in the death of Christ,” and he will freely save all that heartily commit their souls to him.

It is pleasing to know that some Protestant in the United States are not unobservant of the progress of Popery has the following remarks upon it.

“The population attached to the Romish church in the valley of the Mississippi, is about 500,000, and they boast of an increase of about 40,000, in that region, last year. Between twenty and thirty Jesuits recently arrived in Baltimore from Europe, to go to the Mississippi Valley. Twelve more are on 25 their way to enter Michigan. Five Jesuits lately arrived at

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New York from Antwerp, with the same design. But recently five nuns from the convent at Georgetown took their departure for Mobile, with the intention of establishing in that vicinity, schools for female children and youth. There is in the western States, a band or brotherhood of young Catholic priests, who bind themselves by a vow, *to spend three years in teaching youth*, before they shall attempt to enter the ministry: and the members of it are constantly on the alert in the western States. Many of their chapels are known to be built in the Valley of the Mississippi by money sent from Rome. In Pennsylvania, since July, four individuals have been promoted to the priesthood; in Massachusetts one or two. During the past year Catholic churches have been completed, or nearly so, in Burlington, Vt., St. Louis, Miss., Washington Co., Kentucky, Clearfield and Newry, Penn., and in the city of New York. On 30th September, 100 persons were confirmed in Elizabethtown, Penn., 25 in Clearfield, do. 52 in Huntington, and 16 in Newry, Penn. On 29th August, 26 *in Hartford, Conn.*, 22 *of whom were converts from Protestantism*, 40 in Wilmington, Del., 27 in Burlington, Vt., in July, and 43 in St. Louis. A few years ago, a few poor Catholic Canadians constituted the entire Catholic population of Burlington, Vt.; now it is said to exceed one thousand in number. In a section of Missouri, where six years ago there were but 8 Catholics, there are now 550. In the college “da Propaganda fide,” at Rome, there are several youth of the American Indian tribes, C 26 being educated to return as missionaries among their kindred; and the best scholar in that institution is a native (white) of Kentucky, who will probably return as a missionary to his native State. He possesses fine talents. These are but a few of the *facts well authenticated*, which I *might* mention, did my limits, or a regard to your patience permit.”

The writer of these pages did not go to Ohio, as he felt it his duty to confine himself to those parts of the country where his object could be best promoted; but as that is a principal point to which emigration is now directed in the States, the following observations respecting it, and the Great Valley, which are from the pen of a truly excellent Episcopalian Bishop, the Rev. Dr. M'Ilvaine, whose praise is in all the churches where he is known, are recommended to particular attention. They were first published in the Episcopal Recorder.

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“All the ideas I had previously formed of the immense influence to be exerted, at no distant day, over the moral and political interests of America, by the western States, and especially by Ohio, were more than sustained by personal observation. It was winter when I looked upon the agriculture and improvements and capacity of improvement existing in Ohio. Every thing presented its most unfavourable aspect. The labour of the husbandman had been withdrawn from the fields. The tide of emigrants had been arrested by the season. But no such cause could hide the inexhaustible abundance of the most 27 useful minerals, or the immense fertility of lands capable of producing all varieties of provision for the use of man. No intelligent observer can behold the mineral and agricultural riches of that country, the facilities afforded for all kinds of internal improvement: the great improvements in the way of roads and canals which have already been made, and those now in contemplation, and which must, whatever the temporary suspension, *must* force themselves to completion: the active, intelligent, and enterprising character of the million of people already inhabiting that State; the rapid increase which the population is continually receiving from all parts of the civilized world; the evident ability of the State to support an immense burden of inhabitants, and the causes operating more and more in the countries of Europe to send over to the United States, and especially to the west, an increasing succession of immigration, without being convinced, not only that Ohio is capable of sustaining, but that in a few years she must possess a very great amount of population. The influence of this State upon the whole of the north-west, not to speak of other regions, must be prodigious. What that influence shall be, depends upon what shall be the prevalence of the gospel at its source. It must be in the service of sin and death, unless great efforts are made, with great perseverance and success, to spread a christianized education, and an educated Christianity, institutions of learning, and a well instructed and devoted ministry, throughout the multiplying families of that already 28 powerful State. What is to be done must be done quickly. I had heard and read much of the Valley of the Mississippi, as a field of Christian labour and enterprise of unspeakable interest, to all the friends of Christ, and of the souls for whom he died. But I had not read

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or heard too much. The truth cannot be expressed in words, or measured by the mind of man.

“But while the field in the west is almost “the world,” it is lamentable to be obliged to state that those who call themselves Christians there, and ought to be of one mind and one heart, are most sadly divided. I do not refer to the long established and familiar partition walls which separate Christians every where into different denominations. I mean domestic divisions; household quarrels; sects convulsed in their own bowels. Heresies of rapid growth and short career, of new form and names, without definite shape, and often incapable of being defined by any metes and bounds, start up on every side, in a region where mind is as fertile as matter, and where the forming and controlling power of cultivation is about as dominant in the moral as the physical energies of the country. Want of education in the Scriptures is the root of bitterness that sends forth so many rank growths of soul-destroying heresy in the west. Ignorance there is not a sleepy thing that scarcely thinks or asks a question. It is the ignorance of active, adventurous minds, that think for themselves, and will think about religion, and if you do not give them light, will think in the dark, and being under the influence of unsanctified hearts, must be expected to branch off into the wildest and most ruinous errors.”

With respect to the soil and productions of America, both it and these, as is naturally to be expected in so large a country, are very various. As excellent wheat is grown as is to be found in England or Ireland; but Indian corn, which could not be grown in these countries for want of sufficient heat, is there produced in great abundance. Peach orchards are also as common as apple orchards are with us, and water melons are in great profusion. Agriculture is of course the principal employment in the country, and fine goods of all description are still chiefly imported, but all kinds of household furniture, and articles for ordinary use, are manufactured; and there are probably no necessities, and but few articles for comfort, which the Americans cannot now, or will not in a very few years, be able to supply for themselves, altogether without foreign aid.

The intenseness of the heat, the severity of the cold, and the suddenness with which these are interchanged, makes the climate peculiarly trying to European constitutions, until they become properly inured to it. I did not experience much inconvenience on this account, because I passed the summer in the north, and the winter in the south, and it is generally allowed that the country beyond the Alleghany is more temperate than the eastern part of the States; but it is very remarkable that the extremes of heat and cold *in the same latitude* are greater c 2 30 there than in any other country in the world. Dr. Holyoke of Salem, in Massachusetts, says, "The mean heat at Salem is greater by eight degrees than it is at Rome, Padua, and Marseilles, which are under the same parallel of latitude; and the mean cold is thirty degrees greater!" It is also not uncommon for the thermometer to rise or fall twenty-five degrees of Fahrenheit's scale within twenty-four hours! The Delaware, which is three miles across, has been frequently frozen over in one night. Snow covers Vermont and Maine five or six months together; but it scarcely lies at all in South Carolina. What we call spring is almost unknown in various parts: The snow scarcely disappears before the orchards are in full bloom! Still, with the exercise of proper caution, those whose business will allow them to regulate themselves in some measure according to the seasons, are not liable to be greatly injured by them; but the poor stranger that is subjected to all the varieties of the weather, is exceedingly to be pitied, particularly if his or her constitution is at all unsound; therefore, if such must go to America, it is very important that they should pass as early as possible into the western States, which are allowed upon every hand to be the most moderate parts of the country, and therefore the most propitious for health.

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CHAPTER II. THE VOYAGE TO NEW YORK.

I was at Bristol when I received the request of the Committee of the Baptist Irish Society to visit America in its behalf. The self-denying offer of Mr. Ivimey to visit Jamaica, to aid the persecuted Missionaries, led me to make the offer, with Mrs. Davis's full consent, to go to America for our Society; and as a good merchant vessel presented itself upon the spot,

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I determined to sail from the port where I was. I left Bristol, May 7, 1832, in the Albion, Captain Thomas. We had 600 tons of iron on board, for a rail-road in the State of New Jersey, which joins New York. We were consigned to Perth Amboy, about twenty-five miles to the left from New York city, and the passengers were to be forwarded by a steam-boat to the latter place upon our arrival at our destination. We had seventeen passengers in the cabin, including children; and I believe there were 175 steerage passengers. They had principally resided in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and the neighbourhood. A Methodist minister, named Jay, upwards of seventy years of age, but in good health, and a very excellent man, with his equally aged and 32 excellent wife, were in the cabin; and a respectable druggist from Bridgewater, with a family of eight children, whom he was taking to settle near some relatives in the western part of New York, where Mr. Jay had also two married daughters, near whom he intended to reside.

We left Bristol about twelve at noon, in company with the Charlotte, bound also to New York, with goods and emigrants. We were towed by a steam vessel into King Road, ten miles from the city, and as the wind was contrary, we there dropt anchor. Various friends of the passengers dined on board, and left in the evening; and after we had regulated for sleeping, I read a chapter, and Mr. Jay prayed in the cabin. The following day was passed in the same place, as the wind still continued contrary, and in the evening we had public worship on deck. We commenced with singing Dr. Watts' 89th Psalm, 2d part, which is admirably suited for worship upon the water. Mr. Jay prayed, and I preached from Psalm xxii. 26, "They shall praise the Lord that seek him." Almost all the passengers attended, and the ship's company; and I felt much pleasure in urging those particularly who were looking for a new residence in an unknown land, earnestly to implore the Divine guidance, and to acknowledge the Lord in all their ways, and to recollect for their comfort the promise made to such in the text, and the certainty of its accomplishment from the character and providences of its Divine author.

A favourable alteration shortly afterwards took place in the wind, and we weighed anchor about 33 nine o'clock, and on the following morning, at ten o'clock, the pilot left us off

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Lundy Isle, which is nearly 100 miles from Bristol. The Charlotte continued in sight about forty-eight hours, after which we pursued our course alone for the rest of the voyage.

A little boy, eight years old, who had incautiously stepped into water when he came on board, and had not changed his dress, was taken with the cramp on the 11th instant, and died in the night. I visited and prayed with him in the hold during his illness, and prayed, sang with, and addressed the passengers when his body was committed to the deep. Every thing was conducted by the captain and his assistants with great decorum. The body was sewed in canvass, and covered during the funeral solemnities upon the deck with the union jack, which was afterwards hoisted half mast high for the rest of the day. The parents were decent farming people, and bore their loss in a very becoming manner, and all around showed sympathy with them. I had never been connected with a death at sea before, though I have often been upon the water, and I felt the whole circumstance to be peculiarly solemn.

The day following, the 13th instant, was our first Lord's day on board. I had preached the preceding Lord's day for Mr. Winter, at Bristol, when he baptized twenty persons. I wanted Mr. Jay, to whom I began to feel myself greatly attached, to take one of the services, but he begged to be excused on account of the severe sickness of his beloved partner, and the personal attention she required from himself, 34 and as her sickness, which was greater I believe than any other on board, continued during the whole voyage, I was obliged to be chaplain all the time. We were going throughout the whole of this day about six miles an hour, and towards evening we saw some dolphins for the first time sporting near the vessel.

I did not experience actual sickness but one day during the whole voyage, which was forty-five days from our leaving our shore and landing on the other, but I had an almost unceasing nausea at the stomach, which nothing that I had with me or could procure on board effectually relieved. I contrived, however, to read and write more or less every day, and I preached on five Lord's days out of the six, with tolerable comfort. I stood between

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two large casks, containing meat in salt, behind the companion, and the attention of the passengers, even when the rolling and lurching of the vessel made it extremely difficult to keep their places, was very gratifying.

The wind though light was tolerably fair for the first fortnight, but after this it became contrary, and the scene at meals particularly was often really amusing. I had an excellent situation against the rudder case, and by a little management could effect a good purchase against the side of the cabin; but those whose seats were moveable were often in a sad predicament, and when they expected to partake their food, before they were aware, they were repeatedly precipitated, along with their chairs and provisions, upon the cabin floor; and during the night of the 25th May, a wave broke into the vessel, and 35 washed away the cooking place of the steerage passengers, and drove a portion of the bulwark, with a volume of water into the hold, among its inmates; while the top gallant-mast and main-yard were both broken by the violence of the wind. This of course increased the general sickness, and I suffered most myself at this period; but after a few days every thing was set right again through a gracious providence. Our captain and his men were very attentive the whole time, and I never experienced any particular apprehension of danger.

When we the banks of Newfoundland on Lord's day, June 3d, the weather was extremely heavy. The fog was very thick, and the cold was extreme, and the ship rolled greatly. We were obliged to dispense with preaching, but I read one of Newton's sermons, and a portion of his history in the cabin. Another child, about three years old, that appeared to be in a decline, when it was brought on board died, and was buried the preceding day with the same token of respect as the former.

At length, on the evening of the 20th June, we received a visit from a news collector of one of the New York daily papers, some of whom are always hovering about the United States coast to obtain intelligence from Europe. This assured us that we were near our destination; but we were informed, to our great grief, that the cholera was at Montreal, and it was supposed to have been brought by a vessel containing emigrants from Ireland;

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therefore we should in all probability have to perform quarantine, which would detain us a considerable time longer on 36 board. We had, however, the consolation of knowing that we were in a healthy state ourselves, sea-sickness alone excepted, so that we still encouraged hope, that when our vessel was examined, we should experience favour.

The next morning, Thursday the 21st, I rose at six o'clock, and found we were only thirty-five miles from Sandy Hook Lighthouse; and at twenty minutes after six, the same evening, a pilot came on board, six miles outside the harbour. We had been delighting ourselves all day with looking at the beautiful grounds which we passed on Long Island, and now we were visited by various other news collectors' boats, and from these we even obtained London news up to the 15th May, eight days after our departure from Bristol!

In consequence of the state of the tide, we could only approach within eighteen miles of Amboy that evening, therefore we came to an anchor at half-past nine, and as the vessel was larger than usually goes in that direction, it was also determined to have a steamer from New York the following morning to tow us in if we were permitted to land without performing quarantine. Accordingly, the next morning a splendid steam-vessel, built on a totally different construction from our steam-packets, and more calculated to receive a party of pleasure for a river excursion, sporting also its stripes and stars, (the United States' ensign,) came alongside, and conducted us *in that manner* within two miles of Amboy, when (the tide having failed,) we were obliged once more to come to anchor. The port collector, however, now 37 came on board, and two medical gentlemen, before whom every individual was passed; and we had the gratification to find they were well pleased with our appearance. Clams (the first food of the Pilgrim Fathers,) with fresh bread, butter, milk, fresh meat, &c. were now brought on board, and we felt to our joy that we were *almost* on shore.

The next morning (Saturday) we got a clean bill of health, and the permission of the mayor to land. We therefore took up the anchor, and cast it finally at 2 P M. close to the town. But instead of being welcomed, as is usual, almost the entire of the inhabitants kept aloof, and

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insisted upon our performing quarantine, lest we should bring the cholera amongst them! We were also assured that the authorities at New York, having heard of our turning aside to Amboy, were apprehensive all was not right respecting us, and therefore they would not allow any from on board to proceed there, until the vessel had performed quarantine. This put us into a sad dilemma; and now our pilot, having seen us safely anchored, left us. I learned that a packet would certainly leave new York for England the very next day (the 24th), and as the pilot kindly offered to take charge of any letters I might wish to send by it, I finished two which I had previously prepared, and he most kindly fulfilled his engagement. One of these letters was to Mr. Ivimey, which was printed in the Irish Chronicle for August. The other, to my eldest daughter at Clonmel, was as follows, merely adding the fact of my arrival:— D

38

Atlantic Ocean, June 1, 1832.

My dear Rebecca, don't suppose I'm disinclin'd to write in prose, But as I'm in a rhyming mood, That need not always be subdued, My letter must partake a motion, Somewhat resembling this ocean; And if you find the same in reading, Don't let it hinder your proceeding.

I little thought when last we parted, I for America had started; Or that before we met again I twice must cross the mighty main; But so my way has been directed, And hitherto I am protected, And hope in twelve months, or before, To be with you again once more, In health and peace, as when I last My threshold for Old England pass'd.

Methinks I see you day by day, Employed in your accustomed way; And be assur'd, at every meal, Your father's thinking of you still, And wishing he was also there, In his old-fashioned elbow chair, Attending what each has to say, Of the transactions of the day.

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But I must not pursue this strain, Lest it should cause you to complain, That though the fact is truly so, There's something else you wish to know, More suited to the present time, That must be told in prose or rhyme.

Well, then, my darling, I must say, This is the five-and-twentieth day Since I forsook my native land, And still there's none appears at hand; Nay, more, we hear the captain say We are but scarcely half the way!

39

And winds which long have adverse been Continue over us to reign; We're toss'd about from (lay to day, As boys would toss a ball at play. The waves attack on every side, And roll with majesty and pride, Still threatening to o'erwhelm our ship And drive us headlong to the deep; And though their force in vain is spent, They either can't or won't relent; But still they try with all their might To put Old Albion out of sight; And if they should obtain their will, They'd even be tempestuous still. Indeed they strike with such a force, That I can scarcely write my verse, And you would surely smile to see The pickle in which we all be, Unable oft to stand or sit, Or keep what we would drink or eat; While plates and glasses, chairs and all, Like drunkards in the cabin fall; And though we truly wish for peace, By night and day we get no ease; Waves trying to embrace each other First toss us one way, then another; And lately one became so bold It drove our bulwark down the hold; While Master Boreas fiercely blew, And our top-gallant snapt in two; Nor was he satisfied e'en then, But our brave mainyard broke in twain.

You'll wonder how I bear all this, But I don't take it much amiss; For I indeed am better far Than I expected to be here: My sickness has been very small, I'm merely what you qualmish call, I've read or wrote as much or more As if I had remain'd on shore, Though I can seldom walk or stand, But must hold fast with stedfast hand, 40 And I'm constrain'd to stay below Much more than I desire to do; Yet I have preach'd on each Lord's day, And

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find my flock attention pay, And they are also well inclin'd Unto each other to be kind; And since we thus can be as friends, It for a great deal makes amends.

Thus I have told you how we live, And soon I hope good news to give, That we have reach'd what's close at hand, I mean the banks of Newfoundland; And then, unless we find a baulk, I hope we soon shall reach New York. We'll all rejoice to see the shore, And terra firma feel once more; And then I hope a song to raise To our divine Protector's praise.

June 2.

I have the pleasure now to say This is a very cheerful day; The wind is fair, though light, and we Have an almost unruffl'd sea; Our damages are all repair'd, And only joy around is heard: Thus life is spent—one day in pain, The next God sets all right again. O that our heartfelt thanks may rise As grateful incense to the skies.

June 3, Lord's Day , 3 P. M.

We're at the fishing banks at last, And are progressing pretty fast; But you will wonder to be told The weather is extremely cold, And is the same at all times here, Even at this season of the year; And there is such a fog that we The vessel's length can scarcely see: It falls like rain so heavy too, That on the deck wp cannot go.

41

I wish'd to preach, but have instead A sermon in the cabin read Of Newton's, and have brought to view A portion of his history too; But I am longing, I must say, To be still further on our way, For we have very little more Than half our passage travell'd o'er! But if the wind continues fair, A fortnight's time will bring us where, You will rejoice to hear me tell, I'll bid to our good ship farewell; And have a kind reception found, On what as yet is untrod ground.

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Before these letters were despatched, I ascertained the name of the Baptist minister at Amboy, and addressed a note to him, to assure him of the health of our party, and to request his assistance to effect our landing. The collector also, to whom I made known my office, and my wish to be on shore for the Lord's day, kindly promised to speak to the mayor, and, if he did not object, to send the custom-house boat to fetch me. While I was waiting the result in the cabin, a boat was announced along-side, with some gentlemen that wanted me. These were the Baptist minister, to whom I had written, and two others, one of whom had heard me preach in Wales; and while we were in conversation, the custom-house boat arrived, with a request that I would go on shore. All my companions in tribulation were of course earnest that I would endeavour to obtain liberty for them also, which I cordially engaged to do. It is usual for the Baptist church in that place to meet for prayer and exhortation on Saturday evening, and as I was requested to address them, I took the opportunity of assuring those present, and requesting them to assure their neighbours, that no danger was to be apprehended from the passengers coming on shore. This was well received, and very speedily apprehension gave way to satisfaction, with the majority, so that no farther restriction was sought to be enjoined. Some visited the shore during the evening, and the next morning the majority left the ship, and attended with the captain at the Baptist meeting-house, where it was known that I was to preach. A prayer-meeting was held at nine o'clock, and well attended. One of the brethren that prayed, after thanking God for my arrival, entreated, with much earnestness, that I might "find God at Amboy." At half-past ten, when the public service commenced, the place was crowded to excess. The day was fine; the sun shone beautifully; the windows and doors were all open, and many about them, on the shady side of the house. After the service, seven individuals were baptized in the river. The boats of the place, and from the ship, (which was at a short distance,) formed a semicircle. I addressed the spectators, and our brother from Wales administered the ordinance. In the afternoon he preached, and received the candidates into the church, (the minister at the place not having been ordained,) and I administered

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the Lord's Supper, at the request of the officers of the church. In the evening, I preached again. The thermometer in the afternoon was 82.

Amboy, during the period before the revolution, was the capital of New Jersey. It has only 1000 inhabitants, and resembles some of the neat country 43 villages of England. The houses are chiefly of wood, painted white and covered with pine shingles, which I mistook for slates. Poplars and willows shade the windows, which are also furnished with green venetian shades, to exclude the sun, and admit the air. Vines flourish about the houses; and the fire flies in the trees, and the grass, after it became dark, amused me greatly. All the attendants at the meeting-house were dressed respectably. Fans were general, and green silk calashes outnumbered the straw and leghorn bonnets in the head-dresses of the females. I was kindly entertained by a deacon of the church, who has a respectable house, and a pleasing family; but they had no female *help* (as servants are designated), and I soon found, by the anxiety of my friend, mid others, to obtain helps from our ship, how sorely the want of this important class of society amongst ourselves is felt there, amongst even those who are otherwise, in what are commonly called easy circumstances.

On Monday morning I got my baggage passed without my difficulty, and assayed to go to New York city, by a steam packet that touched at Amboy from Philadelphia; but when the captain understood I had landed from the English vessel, he would not allow me to proceed, because the authorities at New York insisted on our performing quarantine, and the steamer would be liable to be sent to the quarantine station if any of our passengers were in it. I was therefore obliged to continue, and the other passengers bad to hire lodgings, and some were kindly furnished with rooms in a large store, and some old 44 barracks, I preached again in the evening, and Mr. Jay led the devotions.

On Tuesday I dined with one of the friends about two miles from the town, and saw something more of the country. The Indian corn, wheat, rye, and oats appeared well, and I could not help concluding that it was a very good land which the Lord had given to the

people, and they appeared to be very happy in it, though the flies and musquitos were not very agreeable.

On Wednesday, our captain went to New York to obtain permission for us to proceed there, but the magistrates still insisted upon the quarantine, and that every individual that came with the vessel should return to it for that purpose!. This was impossible, for various had gone southward to Philadelphia and other places, entirely beyond recall; it was therefore recommended to each individual to do what appeared to himself most suitable, and to pursue our respective courses in any way that offered. I preached again in the evening and found a general determination prevailing among the passengers to endeavour in some way to leave the place on the following day, which indeed the lowness of their funds made imperative with a considerable number.

In the morning various offered themselves to an early steam-boat for New York, without their baggage, and were accepted, as it was perfectly understood that there was no danger of infection, and that it was only the displeasure of the authorities at New York towards those in Amboy for allowing us to land contrary to the rules themselves had adopted 45 that now occasioned our detention. More were accepted by a succeeding boat, and at two o'clock I offered myself, and was accepted also, without any hesitation; merely taking a hand valise, and leaving my principal baggage until the restrictions were entirely removed.

I was greatly charmed with the river, and the accommodations of the steam-boat, which were quite superior to any thing I had before seen; and when I approached our destination about six o'clock, I was exceedingly delighted. The spaciousness of the bay, the apparent excellence of the defences, the number of merchant vessels surrounding the whole tongue of land that presented itself, and the respectability of the buildings on the shore, perfectly convinced me that New York was no mean city.

CHAPTER III. VISIT TO THE EASTERN STATES.

No objection was made at New York to our landing, nor any inquiries, so far as I could perceive, instituted respecting any on board. I had the direction of the Rev. A. Maclay, to whom I was to go; and as I had previously ascertained the way to his residence, I had no occasion for a guide. The round battery, prepared for three tier of cannons, which is now converted into a garden, and the bowling green on the light hand, and the splendid hotels, residences, and churches on the left hand, as I entered into the Broadway, struck me as something magnificent; and the City Hall, built of white marble, which would be no disgrace to the west end of London, also attracted particular notice. I then passed up Chatham Street, rendered more interesting from a correspondence I had maintained with a respected resident of it, and through its numerous *stores* (as the shops are called) of drapers, shoemakers, ironmongers, &c. &c. I presently reached No. 56, East Broadway, to which I was bound. My excellent friend was at *supper* (for so our tea meal is there denominated) with a large adult family, and two ministers, Dr. 47 Chapin, President of the Columbian College, a Baptist institution at Washington, and a Mr. Haddow, who had been connected with our society in Ireland, and had come out in the Charlotte, which left Bristol with ourselves, and had arrived a few days previously. The day had been set apart by the several churches for prayer that the cholera might be averted from the city, and there had been two, if not three, services at Mr. Maclay's already, and Dr. Chapin was to preach in the evening; but as I was a stranger, and the Doctor had already been engaged in the day, I was strongly urged to occupy his place, which it was also said would introduce me to the people, and so might serve my object. I therefore consented. I found the house very spacious. The congregation was respectable, but not large. Mr. Maclay gave out the hymns from his own collection; Dr. Chapin prayed, and after I had preached, Mr. Maclay got me to consent to let him announce me to preach the following Lord's Day evening. When I came down from the pulpit, which is very large, and has a double flight of stairs, six or seven persons came forward who had known me in England, and welcomed me very cordially to America. This was equally gratifying to myself and Mr. Maclay, and

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I immediately began to feel myself partly at home with them. On my return to Mr. M's dwelling, where I was to sleep, a couple were waiting to be married. The ceremony was short, and simple, and they retired directly, and I felt truly thankful when I lay down upon my bed that I was thus brought in mercy, after an absence of fifty days 48 from England, forty-five of which had been spent upon the water, to this distant and interesting quarter of the globe, in peace.

The next morning, after breakfast, my worthy host took me to various parts of the city. I was much pleased to find the English language and English signs universal, so that, spite of all the variety, I could not but observe, I could not but almost fancy I was still in the dear old country. We visited several of the ministers, and friends; and as my coming was expected, and approved, I was kindly received every where; but the apprehension of the cholera, and the belief that it was already in the city, made the impression general that it would be very unadvisable to press my object immediately, because if it was once properly ascertained that the cholera was really in the place, the majority of the principal citizens would unquestionably remove without delay into the country. I, however, took an appeal which I had prepared for the Society to the editor of the Baptist Repository, who kindly engaged to insert it in his next publication, if its length was not too great, and to get 1000 copies printed in post sheets for circulation.

I found there was a daily prayer-meeting at this time at Mr. Maclay's, at half-past five in the morning, which he attended; but the fatigue I felt, which was greatly increased by the extreme heat of the weather, would not allow me to join it. There was, however, to be another prayer-meeting in the evening, and as Mr. M. had to go previously to marry a couple at a private house, he requested me to go and preside. He arrived during the exhortation, and three individuals afterwards related their experience before the whole company of church members and strangers, (which I found was a common practice throughout the country,) and were accepted for baptism the next Lord's day. The simplicity of the relation of two of the parties pleased me exceedingly, but I was not so entirely

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satisfied respecting the third, neither was Mr. Maclay; and I was pleased to find afterwards that his baptism was deferred for the present.

On Saturday, I visited still further in the city, and on the Lord's day (July 1,) preached at three Baptist meeting-houses, one of which has a splendid organ. The congregations were all respectable, but the heat was very oppressive, the thermometer varying throughout the day from 85 to 92 in the shade. Fans were used in the congregations by gentlemen equally with ladies, and I found the pulpits supplied with them also, for the use of the ministers while the singing is going forward.

On Monday, it became clearly ascertained that the cholera was really in the city, and the distress and consternation that numbers manifested was very great. An excellent and very respectable friend, who had wished me to take up my abode with him, was so oppressed with anxiety respecting his family, that he determined to remove with them a few miles into the country the following morning. I was much gratified by seeing London papers at the Exchange News-room to the 19th May. I also received my luggage in the course of the day from Amboy, and E 50 in the evening gave an address at the monthly concert of prayer at Mr. Maclay's.

The following day I prepared various letters for England, and visited a friend of Mr. M.'s, a few miles distant, in Long Island. I rode for the first time in an American coach, which has a third seat, from door to door, supported by a broad leather strap, with strong iron hooks at each end, which can be readily slipped, or fastened, so that the coach carries nine adults comfortably. We were ferried by a horse boat, worked by a wheel, near Hurl-gate (vulgarly called Hell-gate,) where there is a dangerous rapid, but we were not exposed to any inconvenience.

Wednesday, July 4th, was the anniversary of the declaration of independence. It is usual to have public worship in the meeting-houses, and a military display in the city; but the latter was almost entirely dispensed with at this time, lest intemperance, and consequently

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the cholera, should be promoted. After preaching at Mr. Maclay's, I saw the artillery parade some of their guns through the little park opposite the City Hall. The spectacle was rather imposing, and if the usual exhibition could have been allowed, I have no doubt it would have been very respectable. We visited a museum opposite the Park, and were gratified with the sight of a number of curiosities, among which two blocks from the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, which I presently recognized, were to myself particularly interesting. We sat within a sycamore root, which is capable of seating ten or twelve adults comfortably, and I was 51 weighed in a chair, by a curiously constructed machine, and found I had neither lost nor gained by my voyage; the weight being precisely the same as when I was weighed in England in 1830, viz. 196 lbs., or 14 stone. As I was a minister, and in company with Mr. Maclay, a good painting of whom was among their worthies, the keeper of the museum would receive nothing for my visit. In the evening I preached for Mr. Dunbar, whose former house of worship had been destroyed the night of the preceding 4th of July, shortly after the congregation had left it, through some fire-works falling upon the roof, which being composed of pine shingles, soon ignited. The possession of a new and more commodious house, in which we were now assembled, was an additional cause for gratitude; and as in the morning I had spoken at Mr. Maclay's from "Who hath despised the day of small things," I felt much pleasure in directing the evening congregation to the contemplation of what Balaam declared would be the exclamation of both the friends and the enemies of Israel, "What hath God wrought!"

But notwithstanding all the care of the authorities, aided by the numerous ministers, and the respectable inhabitants in general, some would give way to excess; and the Board of Health, on the 5th July, had to report 20 additional cases, and 11 deaths, between 12 o'clock that day, and the same hour on the day preceding! This, joined to the individual cases that had occurred, proved that the malady was taking possession of the city, therefore I determined to follow the advice I received, and to go with all speed 52 to Boston, in Massachusetts, where also I was expected, and where the fear of cholera was not supposed to exist.

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Accordingly, on Friday afternoon, at half-past four, I went on board the President steam-boat, which passes between New York and Providence, in Rhode Island, 230 miles. We had 203 passengers on board, among whom was a French Baptist minister, Professor Rostan and his family, who were also going to Boston. Our supper was laid with great taste in the cabin, and included a variety of cakes, meats, sausages, strawberries, cheese, &c., with our tea and coffee. Ice was in all the milk ewers, and upon all the prints of butter; and the order and quietness with which every thing was arranged, and conducted, and which I afterwards found to be universal through the country, pleased me greatly. We were all comfortably accommodated with sleeping berths at night, and at breakfast in the morning I tasted, for the first time, the American shad, of which Captain Hall says, "It is almost worthy of a voyage across the Atlantic to make its acquaintance!" I certainly liked it very well, but found nothing about it to call for such extraordinary praise. A Scotch haddock, or a trout, or any thing of that description, would have pleased me equally well, for I am not very particular in such matters. The concern that was manifested to provide suitably for all the company was the main thing that I regarded; and if the fare had been plainer, I should have been perfectly satisfied. Six dollars each, or about 26s. British, paid for our passage and meals 53 to Providence, which was certainly not unreasonable.

Some of the passengers wished to be landed at Newport, in the vicinity of Providence; but the knowledge of the cholera at New York had preceded us, and the authorities would not allow us to put any person on shore. We feared it would be the same at Providence also, but the health officer allowed us to proceed, after he had been on board and examined us; and we found coaches ready at the shore to convey passengers to their respective destinations; but none of the inhabitants showed themselves at the landing, and I afterwards understood that such restrictions were laid upon the boats, that they were obliged to cease running almost immediately. I think, but am not quite sure, that the very next boat which arrived was obliged to land its passengers at another place, where they would be put to great inconvenience, and the captain probably be made liable to punishment.

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Boston is forty miles from Providence. The fare for the coach was two dollars and a half, and half-a-dollar more for dinner upon the road, at Walpole. In passing through Providence, I saw the Baptist meeting-house, of which Dr. Rippon gave a print several years since in the Baptist Register, which Mr. Hinton has also copied into his superb History of America. The road to Boston lies through a wood, which has been partially cleared. The ground appeared poor. Indian corn was being reared in different places, and I saw altogether about twenty horned cattle, but no sheep; and several of the 254 wooden houses upon the road were completely decayed. The dinner at Walpole was very good; roast beef, roast pig, ham, and rice pudding, with peach brandy for such as chose it. We reached Boston about six o'clock, and I was most kindly received by a highly respected and useful brother Englishman, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, pastor of one of the Baptist churches.

An arrangement was immediately made for the following day for me to preach in the morning and evening for Dr. Sharp, and in the afternoon for Mr. Hague; and it was also determined to hold a public meeting at Mr. Malcolm's the following week, for the object of my visit.

Boston contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is admitted upon every hand to be one of the finest cities in the American Union. Its principal inhabitants are distinguished for public spirit, and good taste. The State House is a noble building, and commands a view from the dome that is very pleasing, of an interesting country, studded with beautiful villages. The Market, the Common, Tremont House, and Hancock's House, are all objects for particular regard; and if I were going to take up my residence in America, there is no part of the country that I should prefer to this.

The distinguished figure which Boston presented at the commencement of the American Revolution can never be forgotten. It was here that the tea was committed to the ocean by which the tax imposed upon it was so effectually prevented. About 20 men, the dress of Mohawks, emptied 342 chests into the sea, under the protection of the great body

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of the inhabitants, and all the power of the British governor was unable to prevent it, or to punish the delinquents. Though the water was cold, the Government at home never had so strong a cup before; and its flavour is likely to be grateful to the Americans, and distasteful to their enemies to a very distant period. It was December 18, 1773, that this transaction took place.

Lexington, Concord, Charlestown, and Bunker's Hill, are all in this vicinity. It was at Lexington the first hostile shot was fired against the colonists, on the road to Concord, to where a British officer was leading a body of troops to destroy the military stores collected for the provincials. Though the work was accomplished, it cost us 65 killed, 180 wounded, and 28 prisoners, out of 800 that went forward; while the provincials had only 50 killed, 34 wounded, and 4 missing. This was April 19, 1775.

General Gage, to relieve himself, and punish the colonists, determined to penetrate further into the country. To prevent this, the provincials determined to establish a post at Bunker's Hill, in Charlestown; but by some mistake, Breed's Hill, which is closer to Boston, was occupied instead, and a redoubt, eight rods square, and a breast-work extending to the water, was thrown up in a few hours. This of course was not to be borne; but the destruction of the work, and the dispossessing the provincials of the situation, unhappily cost the British 1054 killed and wounded, while the Americans only lost 453. A 56 monument has been *commenced* upon the hill, to commemorate this battle, which took place June 17, 1775.

There is a naval yard at Charlestown, with a dry dock, containing about 500,000 cubic feet of stonework. I went on board the Columbus, of 110 guns, which is stationed there, and is certainly a noble vessel; but the store-houses, to an individual that is acquainted with Woolwich, appear very diminutive. The States prison of Massachusetts is also at Charlestown, and I was admitted to see the order of the place, and address the prisoners in their chapel. The system of solitary confinement and labour that is pursued here, are,

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I hope, really useful, both in deterring from crime and in reclaiming offenders; while the establishment, instead of being a burden to the state, is even a source of profit to it.

Mr. Burchell, one of the persecuted Jamaica missionaries, was at Boston when I arrived, and led the devotions the first evening I preached at Dr. Sharp's. A committee of management for our public meeting was formed at the Baptist Missionary rooms the following morning; and on the Thursday evening, after I had stated the object of my visit, the Rev. Dr. Beecher, a highly respected Congregational minister, warmly advocated our cause, as did also some other ministers; and 227 dollars, 74 cents, were immediately subscribed, or pledged,

On the following Lord's day, I preached collection sermons at three different places in Salem, about twenty miles from Boston, a handsome town, with a number of respectable inhabitants, though the trade ⁵⁷ does not appear to be considerable. It was from this place that Roger Williams was banished by the Pilgrim Fathers, for daring to maintain a different religious doctrine and practice from themselves; so little did these good men understand the principles of religious liberty, for which themselves had been persecuted at home. But the name of Williams is not now disrespected there, and the Baptists have two excellent congregations; and such is their repute amongst their congregational brethren, that I was cheerfully allowed a collection among themselves.

I also preached and collected at Charlestown, Roxburgh, Cambridge, where the Howard College is established, and Lynn, which are all in the vicinity of Boston; and Dr. Sharp also took me to Newton, eight miles from Boston, to see the Baptist Theological Institution there. It is on the manual labour system. The house is excellently situated, and there is a farm of eighty acres attached to it, which is worked by the students, and a carpenter's shop, where they make tables, sashes, &c. and thus relieve the severity of study, promote their health, and assist themselves and the institution.

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The institution was commenced in 1825, for the instruction of graduates and others, whose attainments would enable them to proceed profitably in theological studies. There has been added more recently a preparatory department for students for the ministry, who are merely acquainted with the English language. It had supplied upwards of twenty ministers to the churches in 1831, and I understood 58 the total in the respective classes, when I visited it, to be about sixty. I saw some of the students at work in the garden, and others quietly labouring in the carpenter's shop. All appeared healthy and happy; nor can I doubt that such a method of education is calculated to have a salutary effect upon their future lives. The professorships are for biblical theology, literature, and pastoral duties.

On the 18th July, I attended a ministers' meeting at West Cambridge. It is held quarterly, at different places, and is intended for mutual improvement. It is expected that each will subject the plan of the last sermon he has preached for friendly criticism, and essays on given subjects are also examined. The kindness of the brethren towards each other, and the seriousness of their whole deportment, pleased me greatly. Eleven were present.

The rest of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is at Boston, and the reports from Burmah are very encouraging. Between natives and foreigners, more than 400 have been baptized since the establishment of the mission, and principally since the termination of the Burmese war in 1826. The attention of the American churches to this object is very pleasing, and is daily increasing.

There is also a Northern Baptist Education Society established here. It has supplied to the churches about 300 ministers since 1814, and has at present about 100 under its care. It is supported partly by subscriptions, and partly by the labour of the students, like the institution at Newton.

On the 25th instant, I went to Portland, in the 59 State of Maine, 115 miles north of Boston, where Dr. Payson used to preach; and on the 28th I visited North Yarmouth, fourteen miles further, which was the farthest extent of Mr. Ward's visit, when he was in America,

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and was now of mine also. I received collections in both places, and returned to Boston the 31st instant.

Episcopalianism does not flourish much in these parts, but Unitarianism and Universalism both prevail; and the ringing of the bells at all the several places, to collect the congregations on the Lord's day, and at other times, cannot fail to excite the attention of Englishmen, and to convince them that the Americans do not wish to hide their religion, as our forefathers were obliged to do, from observation. The bell at Dr. Sharp's is also rung every day at eleven, one, and nine, for the benefit of the neighbourhood. A Baptist newspaper is also published at Boston, called "The Christian Watchman," which is edited by Deacon James Loving, and is universally admitted to be a very respectable publication.

There are several considerable Baptist churches in the neighbourhood of Boston, and four in the city, which maintain public worship every Lord's day morning and afternoon, and there is a circulating lecture every Lord's day evening. Three of the places are closed, and each thus maintains a monthly lecture. The union of the ministers and churches is in this way greatly promoted, and all the churches are in prosperity. Dr. Sharp's has 500 members; Mr. Stow's (late Professor Knowles') 479; Mr. 60 Malcom's 357; and Mr. Hague's 267. Prayer meetings and week evening lectures are also maintained at each place, and meetings for inquirers, which are uniformly interesting. All the churches maintain strict communion, which is almost universal through the country, and occasions no offence with considerate people of other denominations, because it is their own principle, adapted to our views of baptism, as various acknowledged to me in friendly conversation.

I finally left Boston the 2d day of August, and returned to Providence, where I was most kindly received by Dr. Wayland, president of Browne University, and author of the sermon on the Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise, which has been so greatly and justly celebrated in England. The Doctor requested me to make my abode with him, and Mr.

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Pattison also, the pastor of the first Baptist church, and each of the other pastors were very kind and respectful.

This town, which contains 17,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the State of Rhode Island. The adjoining country was purchased from the Indians by Roger Williams, when he was banished from Salem, by the old Congregationalists, for propagating doctrine contrary to theirs respecting baptism, and other things. Even good Dr. Dwight has attempted to justify their treatment of the Baptists and Quakers, because, they wished to dwell alone, and did not *invite* the latter to be amongst them! But the best apology for them unquestionably is, that they did not properly understand the religious rights of man, and their minds were warped by their previous education and treatment at home.

Dr. Wayland shewed me the rock outside the town, where Williams is reported to have landed. when he came to seek a residence. I broke off a piece, which I have since presented to Mr. Ivimey in London. The following lines were suggested by this visit:—

Oh Freedom! how sweet is thy breath to the soul That has felt the oppression of tyranny's rod; 'Tis a heaven of delight to escape from control, Where none can molest us in worshipping God.

To force my religion is Hell's work refin'd! The iron-bound conscience is Antichrist's slave. Free as air, or the light, should be every mind; Here God sole dominion demands, and should have.

Is my worship mistaken? My judgment convince, But punish me not for my thoughts, or my deeds; That is Christ's sole prerogative. He is my Prince. My soul came from him, and to him it proceeds.

O Williams! thy name is embalm'd in my heart, Whate'er were thy errors, thy laws speak thy praise; Full freedom of worship to all they impart, Without e'en the smallest restraint on their ways.

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This, this was thy glory;—and couldst thou again Revisit thy purchase thou wouldst not repent, To witness religion in liberty's reign, Accomplishing fully the thing that thou meant.

Religion unawed by the State here has growth; However sects differ, all feel themselves free; Each follows whatever he reckons the truth, And all feel delight at remembrance of thee.

The first Baptist church were having their house newly pewed, therefore the public services were performed in the basement story, where they are accustomed to meet on the week days, in a room which will accommodate 600 or 700 people. I preached there three times, and in three other places in the town, one of which was the Congregationalist house, where I also had a collection. The steeple of the first church is remarkably high, and the following verse was found upon the bell:—

For freedom of conscience this town was first planted; Persuasion, not force, was used by the people. This church is the oldest, and has not recanted; Enjoying, and granting, bell, temple, and steeple.

This is no idle boast; and accordingly, the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian, Unitarian, and other bells, all chime together on every Lord's day. I attended the evening lecture of the Episcopal minister. He bears an excellent character, and preached a good discourse. He wore no gown, and the service was conducted almost after our own manner. I also understood that both himself and the Congregational minister practise immersion, as well as sprinkling, to uphold their respective communions; and I heard of the same thing in other places, which is not surprising, considering the general prevalence of the Baptist sentiment.

Browne University, which is situated here, is in a very flourishing condition. It is called after a gentleman that has been particularly liberal to it. About 1200 persons have graduated at it since its institution in 1764. The present number of students is 120, about half of whom

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are intended for the Christian ministry. Its president is required to be 63 a Baptist, but the other professors may be of various denominations.

The cholera, which at this period raged fearfully at New York, had just appeared here also, and four persons died in one house three days before my arrival. This of course injured my collections, and had a very damping effect upon all the people. Almost all the students were away, and many of the respectable inhabitants left the town, and trade became seriously interrupted. There are several cotton factories in this Vicinity, and it is altogether a thriving place.

Plymouth, in Massachusetts, where the Pilgrim Fathers first landed, is situated about fifty miles eastward from Providence. These revered people, 101 in number, landed there December 22, 1620, and the hardships to which they were subjected in seeking to worship God according to their sense of duty, both at home and there, were indeed great. When they landed, they were almost without provisions, and it is said their principal and almost only food for some time were clams, a shell fish about two or three times the size of cockles, which abound on these shores, and are suitable to be eaten in moderation, but are not at all desirable to be the only means of subsistence. God, however, preserved the majority by this means from perishing; and one of the ministers, to engage the gratitude of his brethren for this unexpected means of support, addressed the congregation on one of the first Lord's days after their disembarkation, from those appropriate words in 64 Deut. xxxiii. 19, "They shall suck of the abundance of the seas, and of treasures hid in the sand."

On the 8th instant, I preached at Seecong, in the vicinity of Providence, and on the 10th went by steam.boat to Newport, about 30 miles from Providence, where Mr. Choules, whom I had known at Bristol Academy, is pastor. I preached for him three times on the Lord's day, and collected forty dollars for my object. A case of cholera occurred on Saturday, not far from Mr. C.'s residence, and the poor man died on the Lord's day evening. On Monday, I returned by coach to Providence, and had for a fellow-passenger an Irish Roman Catholic priest, who greatly reprobated the English government; but as he

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was evidently under the influence of liquor, I declined to say any thing to him; nor was it at all necessary, for an American gentleman who had visited Ireland said as much as was requisite, and pleased me greatly with his candour and judiciousness.

On the 15th instant, I visited and preached at Fall River, where there is a descent of water for 300 feet, and cotton factories are raised one above another from the bottom to the top. The next day I went on to New Bedford, in Massachusetts, near Buzzard's Bay, where the whale fishery is extensively promoted, and ship building is also carried on. I preached the same evening, and the following, and four times the next Lord's Day, to different congregations. On the 20th, I preached at Taunton, and the following day returned to Providence for my 65 baggage, and preached the same evening at Pawtucket, where the cotton factories which abound in this neighbourhood were first established. Mr. Benedict, the author of the History of the American Baptists, keeps the post-office in this place.

The following day I proceeded by coach about forty miles to Worcester, the capital of the county of that name in Massachusetts, and was most kindly received, both by the Baptist minister, and the post-master, who is a worthy English Baptist, that has resided there many years, and is greatly respected. I was expected to preach on the following evening, but as there was a protracted meeting for a revival going forward at one of our churches, fifteen miles distant, Mr. Willard (the pastor) and myself determined, providence permitting, to visit that previously, and as it might be rather late in the afternoon before we could return, the Congregational minister kindly undertook to inform the leading people of my arrival, and to engage them to attend the evening meeting.

It was the third day of the meeting, and when we reached the place, about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the place, which I believe held about 500 people, was quite full. Five or six ministers were in the pulpit, and one was in prayer. As soon as he concluded, while they were singing, Mr. Willard informed of my being there, and the necessity of my speedily returning, and I was immediately invited to preach, which I did with much comfort in my own spirit. The service closed at twelve, and it was announced that service would

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recommence by a prayer F 2 66 meeting at one o'clock, and there would be a meeting for inquirers, from one to two, at the pastor's house, where such as desired to converse with the ministers were requested to attend. The ministers all retired to the pastor's house, adjoining the chapel, and as the refreshment was not quite ready, he requested us to come together into a private room, to spend half-an-hour together in prayer. He suggested that each should pray two or three minutes, and that all should continue to the close without rising. So we engaged in this way, and then we left the room for another, where tea and bread and butter were provided. At one, some of the ministers went into the meeting-house to commence the service, and I returned with the pastor and two others to the room appropriated for inquirers. Ten were assembled. I tried to hear what was said between the ministers and inquirers, but all spoke so low I could not gather it. Therefore I determined to speak to some myself. I spoke to three, but neither of them appeared to have that understanding of the nature and importance of religion that I hoped to discover. At two o'clock we went into the meeting, when Mr. Willard preached a good discourse to a crowded auditory. As soon as he closed, service was announced for the evening, and all the following day, and we drove off for Worcester, which we reached just in time to obtain a slight refreshment, and proceed to the meeting-house, which was well attended.

I had heard so much about the power from above, that attended the protracted meetings, that I was anxious to see something of it, but I did not obtain 67 my desire upon this occasion; neither did I see any extravagance on the part of the preachers. All appeared becomingly serious, and the congregations very attentive, so that I hope good was done, though nothing like conversion was made apparent.

The next day I went about fifty miles west to Springfield, where there is a manufactory belonging to the United States for fire-arms. 226,989 muskets are reported to have been made here between 1795 and 1829. About sixty are manufactured daily, at the cost of about ten dollars each. I could not obtain a collection here, at the Baptist house, because a new building was in progress, and the minister was from home collecting for it: but the

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Presbyterian minister kindly promised me a collection, if I would return again upon the following Monday.

I went to Hartford the next day, about thirty miles south, in Connecticut, in a boat, with one paddle at the end. The river was very pleasing on both sides, and I was very kindly received at H. by a namesake, who is the pastor. It was Saturday, and there was a prayer-meeting in the evening, when I addressed the assembly, and Mr. D. strongly urged prayer, that they might *obtain one more revival*, when he hoped they might become two bands, which he very much desired.

The following day, August 26, I preached twice for Brother Davis, and in the evening for Dr. Hawes, a respectable Congregationalist, who has a large house, which was greatly crowded. I felt that I had taken cold, and the Doctor, at the close of the service, most affectionately cautioned me against the 68 extreme exertion I used. I was indeed so greatly exhausted that I could not sleep in the night, and I had to leave again for Springfield at five the next morning.

I arrived at Springfield on Monday morning about nine o'clock, so unwell with cold in the bowels that I could neither sit up, nor continue in the bed when I laid down; and I began at last seriously to apprehend an attack of cholera, which was additionally distressing, as no man was in the house, and I was with entire strangers. Through the mercy of God, however, and his blessing upon three small portions of laudanum, I was so far relieved as to be able to preach for the Society at the Presbyterian house in the evening; and, by the worthy minister's particular desire, I stopped at his house for the night.

I returned to Hartford the following day, extremely weak, and received the kindest attention from my respected namesake, and on the following evening preached for him again, and had seven ministers in the congregation, which was very respectable, of different denominations.

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Hartford has a large population, and is a place of considerable trade, and there appears much public spirit among the inhabitants. I saw there for the first time a self-acting printing-press, at the office of the Christian Secretary (a Baptist newspaper,) which was merely attended by two females, one of whom laid down the paper, and the other removed it when printed. The buildings at Hartford show considerable taste, and the state of religion was very gratifying.

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I expected to preach the following day at Middletown, fifteen miles south of Hartford, but when I arrived there, I found my letter, through some mishap, had not arrived until Monday, so that no notice could be published on the Lord's day. The minister, Mr. Cookson, is nephew to my excellent friend Dr. Sharp of Boston, and I found himself and wife a delightful couple. I called upon the Episcopal minister, who I understood was born in Ireland. He received me very respectfully, and gave me five dollars for the object; and after I had seen the Presbyterian minister, it was arranged that I should return from Newhaven on Monday, and preach and collect at the Presbyterian house, which was more central than the Baptist house, and therefore better adapted to promote the design of my visit. This also is a good little town, and in 1815 the amount of shipping which belonged to it was 19,499 tons, which was a larger amount than belonged at that time to any other port in the State.

On the 31st instant, I went forward twenty-six miles to Newhaven, which is considered one of the handsomest towns in the whole of the United States. The green on which Yale College stands is particularly beautiful, and the college buildings are highly ornamental to it. The recollection of Dr. Dwight, who was president here, will very naturally interest every visitor who is acquainted with his Theology, and other works. I had read his Travels, and Captain Hall's, and Mrs. Trollope's, and various others in coming over, and was now particularly gratified to see the place where he resided and laboured. 70 Newhaven has a fine harbour, with an excellent wharf, three quarters of a mile long, and steam-boats pass

continually between it and New York, which is eighty miles distant, along the East River, or Long Island Sound.

Mr. Cushman, the pastor of the Baptist church, is a man of an excellent spirit. I preached for him twice on the Lord's day, and at the North Presbyterian church in the evening. The following day I returned to fulfil my engagement at Middletown, and the day after returned to Newhaven, and preached again for Mr. Cushman on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday, September 6, returned to New York, after an absence of sixty-two days.

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CHAPTER IV. THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York may be properly called the London of the United States. It had 207,000 inhabitants in 1830, and their number is constantly increasing. The State contains from 46,000 to 49,000 square miles, and its population in 1830 was 1,913,508, which is more than any other State in the Union. The trade of New York city may be said to be with all the world, but Liverpool is the place with which it is in the closest correspondence; and the Liverpool docks clearly show the intercourse to be indeed great that exists between the two cities, and the two countries.

The cholera had raged very fearfully at New York while I was absent, but it was now so considerably abated that intercourse by the steam-boats and coaches began to be re-established with other places. Trade had been entirely at a stand; the streets were deserted, and above 3000 had died, while many more thousands had experienced the affliction, and were recovered. The cholera had greatly affected my success in the eastern States, and I had no doubt must affect it greatly here at present; but it was 72 considered that I might still do something, and therefore should lose no time in making a commencement.

I gave an address at Mr. Maclay's, the night after my arrival, and on the following Lord's day preached for Messrs. Cone, Lammers, and Maclay; and on the evening of

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the 11th inst. addressed a public meeting at Mr. Cone's, which was called by public advertisement. I then commenced my work, and preached in the city in the houses of different denominations three times each Lord's day for the six following sabbaths, besides making numerous private calls, and giving a number of addresses on week days. I had collections in six of the Baptist houses, four Presbyterians, and one Dutch church, the particulars of which will appear in the Appendix of our 19th Annual Report for the current year.

At Brooklyn, Dr. M'Ilvaine the Episcopal minister (who had just received his diploma from Browne University in Providence, and has since been made a bishop for Ohio) gave public notice of my preaching for the society, and attended himself with a considerable number of his friends at the Baptist meeting-house. I met also with a variety of other instances of liberality in denominations distinct from our own, which I shall always remember with pleasure, and which were quite sufficient to counterbalance cases of an opposite description. Indeed, as the agency of the society is as much Pædobaptist as Baptist, (the schoolmasters and scripture readers being confined to no one denomination) while the schools have nothing taught in them concerning religion ⁷³ but the *Holy Scriptures only*, I have always considered the society to have a peculiar claim upon the regards of all the friends of the Bible of every religious persuasion, and I regard it a matter of serious regret that any human being, who has a rational and accountable soul, should be unwilling to aid it.

The following list of houses of worship in the city of New York was published in the Northern Traveller for 1831:—Presbyterian 24, Dutch Reformed 15, Episcopal 21, Baptists 17, Methodist 14,, Roman Catholic 4, Friends 4, Lutheran 3, Jews 3, Independent 2, Universalist 2, Unitarian 2, Moravian 1, Mariners 1, Swedenborgian 1, German Reformed 1, total 115. Six of these are for coloured persons. The largest house of worship in the city is the Roman Catholic cathedral, the area of which is 9,600 feet.

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I had the pleasure of assisting in a service at Mr. Cone's, where upwards of forty members (with Mr. Williams, the son of Mr. Cone's predecessor, for their minister) were most affectionately dismissed to form a new church in another part of the city; and more recently I had the pleasure of assisting in the formation of another new city church. It was also in contemplation to send forth another colony, under another minister, from Brother Cone's, as it still consisted of upwards of 700 members, and there were continual additions. I stopped principally with a most worthy deacon of this church, Mr. Thomas Purser, who was originally a member of Dr. Rippon's church in London, but has resided upwards of thirty years in New York, and its vicinity.

I had also to deliver a sermon at the ordination of a missionary for France, Professor Rostan, who immediately afterwards proceeded thither with Professor Chase of Newton, and will, I trust, be useful to his countrymen, as he sustains an excellent character. He was originally a Roman Catholic, and was brought to the knowledge of Christ among the Waldenses.

An Episcopal convention was held while I was in the city, and I attended one of the public services; but I am sorry to be obliged to state that I could by no means approve what I witnessed or heard. I am very averse to finding fault where it can be avoided, and I met with various Episcopalians in America, with whom I was much pleased, and members of this body are among my most attached friends in Ireland; but I was exceedingly grieved upon this occasion. There were eleven bishops, and about fifty or sixty clergymen; and while they walked slowly up the middle aisle to their places, Psalm lxviii. 11, "The Lord gave the word, and great was the company of the preachers," was sung and played as an anthem. The repetition of "the company,—the company of the preachers,—the preachers,—the preachers,—the preachers," and the mixing of the name of the Lord with it, as it was done, completely disgusted me. I considered it both fulsome and profane the sermon, though preached in lawn sleeve, (but without a wig, for the American bishops do not wear them,) was so unevangelical, and such a libel upon ecclesiastical history, that I was

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mortified to hear it. The Lord's Supper (so called) was also administered; but the whole service was so near akin to Popery, that I could not refrain telling one of the clergymen (who is an Irishman, and attributes his conversion to my ministry,) that it was altogether Popish. Oh that these Episcopalians were more truly reformed, and more completely Protestant.

The non-existence of slavery here, and the respectability of many of the coloured people is very gratifying. I repeatedly saw coloured females in the height of fashion in the Broadway; and although they are not yet admitted to that association with whites which is desirable, it is still pleasing to know that they cannot be oppressed as they formerly were. Their flesh and bones are not the property, nor is their service at the pleasure of any white proprietors; and I never saw any of them treated here with any disrespect; I rather thought there was even a disposition to show them every kind attention.

We must not certainly make the reading of newspapers the criterion of a reading people, or we should probably conclude the inhabitants of the States to be the most reading people in the world, for their presses are groaning with newspapers in every direction throughout the whole year. In New York city there were 51 newspapers published In 1830, and their number is continually increasing. There are at least 11 daily, 10 semi-weekly, and 24 weekly papers; and some of the latter print upwards of 25,000 copies! It is computed that there are in 76 the city and State more than 200 newspapers in constant publication, and the quantity of advertisements which fill the political papers is extraordinary, while the religious papers are filled with the varieties of the several denominations.

Authorship, except through newspapers, is not, so far as I could discover, very common; but there is scarcely any English work of repute that goes over that is not republished in New York, or elsewhere, in a respectable form, and at a very reduced rate; emigrants have, therefore, no business at all to overload themselves with this commodity.

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There were very few nights that I was in New York that I was not awoke with the alarm of fire in some part of the city, and I saw upon one occasion fifteen houses burned together. I had thought London the worst place in the world in that respect, but it bears no comparison with New York. Whence it is I cannot conjecture; but the clangour of the bells, the loud cry of fire! fire! and the constant rumbling of the engines, makes sleeping in New York a perfect contrast to the lively serenading with "Patrick's day in the morning," and other airs to which I am accustomed during the night in Clonmel, and other parts of Ireland, and the incessant cry of "The Dublin Evening Post," &c. through the streets of Dublin, and "Callar oysters," &c. in Edinburgh.

The improvements at the back of the city of New York are carrying on with astonishing spirit: levelling ground, forming new streets, and even removing houses bodily, from one situation to another, (which 77 has been well described by Captain Hall,) to open the country, and produce uniformity, and extend the city for its increasingly respectable population. I often enjoyed a drive in this direction after dinner, and was much gratified with the daily improvements I saw upon every hand.

During my sojourn in New York, I accompanied Mr. Maclay to an ordination at New Poultry, nearly 100 miles from the city. We had a wrong direction, which put us to considerable inconvenience, and additional expense, which, by the bye, We had to bear *entirely ourselves*, which is no uncommon circumstance in America. I hoped, indeed, to make the journey advantageous for the society, but was quite disappointed. We arrived in the afternoon preceding the day of ordination, and found a large assembly at the bank of the river, where four persons were about to be baptized. Mr. M. shortly addressed the congregation, and a neighbouring minister administered the ordinance. A council was then held in reference to the ordination, and I preached in the evening. Mr. M. was appointed to preach the ordination sermon the next day, but he was taken so unwell in the night that he could not proceed to the place, which was ten miles distant, and the morning very wet. I had, therefore to supply his place, as well as to offer the ordination prayer.

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I also visited Stamford in Connecticut about this period for the society, which was almost a total failure, accompanied with several curious incidents; but I did the best in my power, and so satisfied myself. G 2

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On the 23d of October I left New York for Poughkeepsie, seventy-five miles up the North River, where I was to preach in the evening for the society. I went in the North America steamer, which is 220 feet long, or forty feet longer than the Nelson, of 120 guns, which was built at Woolwich while I resided there. Another of these North River steam-boats, the De Witt Clinton (in which I went repeatedly afterwards) is 237 feet long, with engines of 250 horse power. The works of these enormous but beautiful vessels are on the deck, below which is the dining-room, where I have repeatedly dined, supped, and breakfasted with from 200 to 300 passengers in the same room, who were also all accommodated with sleeping berths at night, as far as was necessary. The ladies have a cabin, sacred to themselves, but they uniformly take their meals with the gentlemen, and are treated with the greatest respect. No gentleman is allowed to take his seat at table until all the ladies are accommodated. They can also walk freely with their friends on the spacious deck, under the elegant light frame, like the top of a coach, which is over the deck, and surrounded by a light iron railing.

The banks of the Hudson, to which the Thames at London is a mere child, are very delightful; and at Sing Sing, thirty miles above New York, you see the prison of the State of New York, a noble erection, close by the river, and built almost entirely of hewn stone. The erection is the work of the convicts themselves! and will accommodate 800 individuals, upon the system of solitary confinement.

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Ten miles above Sing Sing, what are called the Highlands, commence, and continue sixteen miles. The natural scenery here is very romantic, and the winding of the river gives to the whole a most delightful and picturesque effect. A curious rock, called Anthony's

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Nose, is on the right hand, and upon the left, fifty miles from the city, stands West Point, which contains the military academy of the United States, which is most agreeably situated. The buildings of the institution are 188 feet above the river; 250 pupils is the established number, and there are about thirty professors and assistants. annual expense to the United States is about 115,000 dollars.

At Poughkeepsie, I was entertained by the Baptist minister, and preached in the Dutch Reformed house of worship, the minister of which (Dr. Tyler) is a very evangelical and friendly man.

The following day, I proceeded about forty-five miles to Hudson, and the day following visited Athens, on the opposite shore, and on the 27th proceeded to Albany, 145 miles from New York.

This is the seat of government for the State of New York, and a very respectable city, and the key both of the Erie Canal and of Canada through the States' territories. It contains 24,000 inhabitants, and its trade is evidently considerable, and the buildings are in character with its fame. I preached repeatedly in the Baptist, South Dutch Reformed, and one of the Presbyterian churches, to excellent congregations, and obtained very decent collections. The names of Bartholomew Welsh, (generally admitted 80 to be one of the most eloquent of our ministers) Friend Humphrey, (one of the deacons, with whom I stopped, and an alderman of the city,) Dr. Sprague, author of an excellent work on Revivals, and Messrs. Miller, sen. and junr., of the Dutch church, will be constantly remembered by me with sincere respect. A Roman Catholic priest, who resides here, wished to persuade some of the friends to give him money rather than me, to supply his congregation with Bibles. He admitted, however, that he would only allow them to have the Douay version, with the Apocrypha interspersed, and that the price was five dollars, or nearly a guinea a copy!

At Troy, six miles above Albany, I was also well received, and had collections with Mr. Hill the Baptist, and Dr. Beman, a Presbyterian minister. A good horse ferry is established here, as well as at Hudson, and the road from West Troy to Albany is one of the best in the United States.

On the 14th of November, I proceeded to Utica. There are a considerable number of locks on the Erie Canal, contiguous to Albany, therefore a railroad is established from thence to Schenectady, fifteen miles. I merely called upon the Baptist minister at Schenectady, as I passed through, to settle for a collection upon my return, and at two o'clock went for the first time on board one of the canal packets. The Canal itself is 363 miles long from Albany to Buffalo, which is at the entrance of Lake Erie, the great conductor to the western country. Utica is eighty miles on the line, and I reached it the following day at twelve o'clock.

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The Canal packet boats are remarkably complete. I think at least 100 or 150 packet and lumber boats are upon this line, going or returning every day! The Canal is forty feet wide, and four feet deep. The packets are about seventy feet long. A small portion is partitioned off for ladies, who are accommodated, if their number requires it, with a larger portion of the cabin, for sleeping at night. There are two rows of tables for meals, which are moved at night, and cots are slung in three tiers along the sides of the vessel, and other beds are made upon the floor, so that no difficulty is experienced in snugly accommodating sixty or eighty people, or I think 100 in some of the packets. A little library is attached to every boat, and Walter Scott always presents himself to view for his admirers. The scenery through which you pass is very varied, which guiles away in good measure the tedium of the passage, and it is pleasant to pace the deck backwards and forwards; but as bridges are very numerous, it is indispensable to be always on the look-out for them, and to descend from the deck, or prostrate yourself upon it, to avoid coming into contact with them, as they are seldom or never more than two or three feet above the roof of the boat.

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Utica is a very respectable town, and the connecting link of the whole surrounding country. It is in the centre of the State of New York, about 250 miles from the city. I gave a lecture at the Baptist house on the evening of my arrival; and on the Lord's day morning and afternoon, I preached at two Presbyterian places, where the ministers were absent; and 82 in the evening both were closed, and the Baptist house also, while I preached and collected at the Dutch Reformed Church, where Mr. Bethune, son of the late D. Bethune, Esq, of New York, is the respected minister.

A weekly paper, called the New York Baptist Register, is published here, and has, I believe, about 5000 subscribers. Its editor and publishers are excellent men, and it is altogether a very respectable publication.

The snow was upon the ground at this period, and I saw sleighing for the first time. It was also apprehended that the frost would very speedily make the Canal impassable, therefore it would be unsuitable to pursue my course in this direction any further. As, however, Hamilton Institution for training young ministers for the denomination was only about thirty miles distant, I determined to visit it, and on Tuesday morning proceeded thither in a covered waggon.

It was dark when we set out, and very cold, and the snow was drifting, and found its way into our vehicle, not at all to our comfort. The roads were also shockingly bad, so that no other conveyance would have been at all safe upon them. I got to my destination about one o'clock, and was kindly received by Dr. Kendrick, the highly respected president. A committee meeting was held in the afternoon to determine upon an additional building, as the present one, though large, is insufficient; and in the evening, by the request of Dr. Kendrick, and the other professors, I met the students, to the number 83 of about 120, and addressed them upon the circumstances of Ireland, and the most likely means, through the Divine blessing, to obtain the favourable attention of Roman Catholics, whose interests

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many of them are anxious to promote, when their studies are completed, in the Valley of the Mississippi.

This institution, like that at Newton in Massachusetts, is on the manual labour system. It has a farm of 130 acres, which is worked by the students, and a joiner's shop, respecting which I heard a good report given to the committee; and I heard of various individuals among the students who had received a regular education for the profession of the law, but are now directing themselves to a suitable preparation for the ministry of the gospel.

The following morning, I preached before the committee of the Missionary Convention, and had a collection for the society. Just as I was going into the chapel, two students came to me, as a deputation from the body, to request me to accept twenty-five dollars from themselves. This was a token of regard for my object for which I was quite unprepared; but all that I heard respecting the young men was in character with this act of pious liberality; nor have I any doubt that if the spirit which now prevails there is properly preserved, the institution will be an unspeakable benefit to the whole community.

After dinner, I had another miserable drive back towards Utica, which I did not reach until the following morning, and then had to proceed again by coach to Schenectady, over one of the most tremendous 84 roads (made considerably worse by the snow and frost) that I ever travelled. I was shaken and jolted to such a degree as I never recollect to have experienced before: I was most truly rejoiced when my journey was terminated, and the kindness of Mr. Gillet, the Baptist minister, and Mr. Sheldon, whose estimable daughters keep a very respectable female seminary, soon relieved my toils. I could not obtain the Presbyterian church here, but I preached and collected at the Baptist and Dutch Reformed houses, and on Monday visited Dr. Nott, the respected president of Union College in the vicinity.

On Tuesday I returned to Albany, and passed on to Catskill, on the Hudson, where an excellent brother (Dowling) from Mr. Ivimey's church in London, has been recently

ordained pastor. He was from home, but I was well received among the friends, and preached the following evening in one of the Presbyterian houses, and in a collection of 24, dollars and 7 cents, the 7 cents were the only copper put into the plates. The next morning I proceeded for New York, where I arrived the following morning, and forwarded the money I had received with all speed in bills of exchange to our treasurer in London.

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CHAPTER V. PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND VIRGINIA,

On the 5th of December, at six o'clock in the morning, I left New York for Philadelphia, in one of the beautiful steam-boats which conveyed us to White's Point in New Jersey, where coaches were ready to take the passengers across a neck of land 24 miles wide, to the Delaware, where another boat was to convey us to our destination. A rail-road was partly finished between two places, which relieved the journey of the coaches in what is termed the Union line; but I happened to be in the Citizen's line, which took another route, and therefore had to pass the whole twenty-four miles in a coach, and such roads, and such driving, I never wish to encounter again; and happily it is not now necessary, as the rail-road is completed, and I have had the pleasure of passing upon it, over the identical rails which were brought from England in the vessel which conveyed myself.

We passed at Bordentown, the residence of Joseph Buonaparte, sometime King of Spain. He was not at home, but I was pleased to hear him spoken of with great respect, as a well conducted, unassuming, plain, and friendly man, adapting himself with great propriety to the manners of the people among whom he has chosen to pass his retirement.

My first night at Philadelphia was passed at the house of a brother, (J. L. Dagg), for whom I subsequently formed a peculiarly strong attachment, which I have every reason to believe was reciprocated, and will never be lost. He occupies the place which was built for Dr. Staughton, and is allowed upon every hand to be a very superior preacher, as well as a most excellent man; and being the subject of much bodily infirmity, he excited in me

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a sympathy, and an affection, quite beyond what is ordinary, but which, towards such an individual, cannot, in the view of those who know him, be at all surprising.

Before the Lord's day, I removed to another highly respected brother, (Dr. Brontly,) with whom I stayed three or four days, and then removed to the house of two excellent sisters, widows, Mrs. Gillison and Mrs. Van Buren, with whom I continued during the remainder of my residence in the city.

Philadelphia is indeed a noble city, and much more suitable than Washington to be the capital of the republic, if it were not for its distance from the interior, which it is expected will ere long be a serious objection to Washington itself. It is built very regularly, and contains 176,000 inhabitants. The streets leading from the river are called from various trees, chestnut, mulberry, walnut, spruce, pine, &c. and these are intersected by others, called first, second, third, &c. up to fourteenth street, 87 after which comes Broad Street, and then various others connected with the river Schuylkill.

William Penn obtained the charter of Pennsylvania from Charles II. as an acquittance for £16,000 due to his father, Admiral Penn, from the government. He went over to America in 1682, and purchased the lands fairly from the Indians, who in consequence treated him and his with peculiar respect. But when the unhappy difference took place between the administration of George III. and the colonies, the Pennsylvanians, though Quakers to a considerable degree, were not at all behind their brethren in opposing what they considered prejudicial to the community; and the famous declaration of independence, by which the colonies renounced their allegiance to the British crown, was signed in one of the rooms of the State House in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. The State House is an old-fashioned brick building in Chestnut Street, and almost forms a perfect contrast with the elegant Bank of the United States, in the same street, which is of white marble, in the form of a Grecian temple, with eight Doric columns, without bases, in the front.

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The Market of Philadelphia is spacious, and well supplied; and the Schuylkill Water-works are both ornamental to the city, and very complete. There are five water-wheels, which are capable of raising seven million gallons in twenty-four hours; and the reservoirs, which contain eleven million gallons, are higher than any part of the city which they supply.

A statue of William Penn is erected in the front of an extensive and well-regulated hospital; and 88 there are two squares, called Independence and Washington, which remind one in some measure of London, while their names naturally excite brilliant recollections in the breasts of Americans.

The largest military procession that I saw in the United States was at Philadelphia, but it was a poor display in comparison with what I have been accustomed to behold; and I greatly rejoiced that the cultivation of the military discipline there is now so unnecessary. I was much better pleased with a procession of the fire companies, with their engines and hose machines, amounting to upwards of forty, in excellent preparation for any exigency.

I was at Philadelphia altogether from first to last better than seven weeks, and had eight collections for the Society in Baptist houses, and nine in Presbyterian's places, besides many occasional services, particularly in the congregation of Mr. Dogg, whom I passed very few days without seeing.

On the 9th January, I went to Baltimore, in Maryland, and addressed a little company of Baptists at a prayer-meeting in the evening. I did not expect to do any thing there for the Society, and had therefore arranged to proceed the following day to Washington, but at the earnest request of two or three kind friends, I promised to stay a little while upon my return, and see if something could not be accomplished.

I went the next morning by coach at half-past eight o'clock, and arrived at the capital of the republic about two o'clock, and was kindly received by Mr. O. B. Browne, the chief clerk of the General 89 Post-office, who is also pastor of a Baptist church; Dr. Chapin also, the

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President of the Columbian college, whom I had previously seen at New York, received me with the greatest kindness, and between these two worthy friends I took up my abode during the whole of my stay.

I was much pleased, in entering Washington, to see the Capitol present such an imposing appearance, and to find the principal street opposite the back front, called Pennsylvania Avenue, of such a respectable width and length; but the houses at present bear very little proportion to the grandeur of the design; and although Gadsby's hotel, where the stage stopped, is an excellent house, it is scarcely in keeping with the Capitol, and it appeared to me greatly inferior to Tramont House in Boston.

The plan of the city appears to have been too greatly extended. Ten miles square was quits out of character for a place which is never likely to be a seat of commerce! The only attraction it possesses is the Congress itself, during its sitting; and as the members are being continually changed, they could not be expected to provide more than temporary lodgings; and there is no trade of any consequence when they are absent. The consequence therefore is, that the permanent inhabitants are not likely to be greatly increased, beyond what the accommodation of the Congress requires; and as there is no court, and no outward splendour required, their expenses are never likely to be very considerable.

The Capitol is indeed a noble building. It is of stone, and greatly elevated, and would do no discredit to the imperial kingdom. It is 352 feet long, and covers an acre and half of ground. The centre dome is 95 feet high, and the wings which contain the Senate Chamber, and Representatives' Room, are 121 feet deep, and 70 feet high, to the top of the ballustrade.

There is a long flight of steps both at the front and back entrance, and the whole is surrounded by a spacious court-yard, surrounded by an iron railing. The back entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue is also ornamented by a monument, on which are inscribed the

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names of several individuals who have fallen in defence of their country. This has been recently removed from the navy yard adjoining.

The principal doors open into a rotunda 96 feet in diameter, and the same in height. Four niches in the wall represent, in sculpture, Pocohontus preserving Captain Smith in 1606; Penn in treaty with the natives in 1682; the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, and Captain Boon's contest with an Indian chief in 1773. The walls are also ornamented with four noble paintings, each 12 feet by 18, representing the signing the Declaration of Independence, the surrender of General Burgoyne to General Gates, the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army to General Lincoln, and Washington's resignation of his commission at the conclusion of the war. There is also a head of Washington over the grand entrance, and either statues or pictures of this truly great man are to be met with in every public building throughout the Union, not unfrequently accompanied with the inscription, "First in Peace; 91 First in War; and First in the hearts of his Countrymen."

The Senate Chamber is 74 feet long, and 42 feet high, in the form of a half circle, and the Representatives' Chamber is in the same form, 95 feet by 60. Strangers are admitted by members, behind their seats, in both places, and there is a gallery to each, which is open to the public. Ladies are also sometimes accommodated with seats upon the floor of the Senate House, near the Speaker, and upon one occasion I saw the floor so crowded, that the senators could scarcely reach their places, while every other part was filled to excess, except the reporters' gallery, where I had the felicity to obtain a comfortable place.

This was the celebrated day when a bill was to be introduced to give additional power to the President to cause the laws of Congress to be respected in South Carolina. I had frequently attended debates before, but this was unquestionably the most interesting; nor did I in any one place in America see such a multitude of beautiful white veils as now actually swept the ground, as their fair wearers sat in state by the desks or chairs of the nobles of the land, as the senators may be justly called.

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I had heard Mr. Clay, who is considered one of the first debaters, speak previously, and I had now the gratification of hearing Mr. Webster, and Mr. Calhain in opposition. Mr. Wilkins, the mover of the bill, spoke at the greatest length, and Mr. Clayton, Mr. Grundy, and others of good repute, also shortly addressed the house.

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I felt it my duty, during the whole of my sojourn, to avoid all interference with the political squabbles that I found existing. I could not give to them the requisite attention, and it was not my business; but I was greatly pleased afterwards to find that notwithstanding all the efforts of the political news-paper scribes to provoke each other, the Union was not likely to be at all disturbed; and I trust the day is very distant when Americans will embroil each others hands with their brothers' blood. United they must prosper; divided they must decline and fall.

Procrastination, rather than despatch, appeared to me the order of the day in both Houses of the Legislature, so that I soon became tired of attending them; and I was also perfectly convinced that various speeches were entirely designed for effect elsewhere, and not in the Assembly where they were delivered. There are 48 senators, two for each State; and the House of Representatives is according to the population of the country. The present number I understood to be 213, or one for every 47,000 citizens. They are paid eight dollars per day during the session, and eight dollars is allowed for every twenty miles in travelling.

The most delightful meeting that I attended in connexion with the Congress was a prayer-meeting, composed of *members of Congress only!* The number present was only fourteen on this occasion, but several others are in the habit of meeting. Five engaged, as well as myself, and I never heard more humility expressed at the divine footstool, or saw a greater appearance of unaffected seriousness. How happy should I be to be able to believe that a meeting of this description was usual among members of the British

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Legislature! But blessed be God, there are individual peers of the realm, even of whose personal religion there can be no just question.

I was introduced during my visit to General Jackson, the President of the United States, by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the excellent President of the Baptist Institution at Washington, called the Columbian College. The General was quite disengaged at the time, and received me with much politeness. We chatted together for about half-an-hour, very freely, upon different subjects connected with the respective countries; and he promised to look over our Annual Report, and come to hear me on the Lord's day. I never saw more apparent unaffectedness of manner. He appeared the kind, unassuming private gentleman; and this, I was glad to find, is his general character. His house, which belongs to the republic, is a noble erection, but there were no soldiers, about it, nor any servants in livery. One man out of livery attended the door, and another, for whom the President rang, after we had conversed awhile, brought us wine, but I saw no others in the place, though there were doubtless several about the premises.

The President expressed himself very favourable to emigration, and said, "if sixty millions more were introduced into the Great Valley of the Mississippi, (the space between the Alleghanys and the Rocky Mountains,) they *would not be found!*" This 94 might appear prodigiously extravagant at first view, but when it is recollected that the population of the States must be 600 millions to make it equal to England or Ireland, it is not all unreasonable, as a free assertion, in which mathematical exactness was not intended.

He did not appear at all particularly disconcerted about the difference between the other States and South Carolina. He attributed the whole to a few individuals, and declared himself fully satisfied that it would in the end make the Union stronger.

He was not able to fulfil his promise to hear me on the Lord's day. I understood before the service commenced that he was attacked with plurisy the preceding day, and could not leave the house. Two ladies, however, belonging to the household were there, and

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various members of Congress, and the President's Secretary, by his direction, on Monday morning, addressed a note to the Rev. O. B. Browne, for me, with five dollars to be added to the collection. This I understood was his common contribution to objects that he approved, to mark his good will; but as his salary is only 25,000 dollars, or £5000 per annum, he is even obliged to entrench upon his private property to answer the numerous applications that are made to him. The republic does not overpay its principal officers, and as its national debt is now extinguished, it would unquestionably soon become very rich, if the extent of its territories did not call for a very considerable outlay for internal improvements.

The buildings of the Columbian College with 95 which my excellent friend Dr. Chapin is associated, are two miles from the city. The president only, as at Browne University, is required to be a Baptist; but the institution has not yet made any thing like an equal advance with that at Providence. There is also a Roman Catholic College and a nunnery at Georgetown, in the immediate vicinity of Washington.

I preached in several different places during my stay, but the state of religion is by no means so flourishing as I found it elsewhere. I was pleased, however, at the Lord's table, at Mr. Browne's church, to see a good number of coloured communicants, and I was much gratified to find a chapel for coloured people close to the entrance of the Capitol. A public meeting was also held during my stay to promote the Colonization Society, in the Senate Chamber, and was very respectably attended.

During the unhappy war of 1814, Washington, which was then in an unprotected state, and without the expectation of such a calamity, was entered by British troops, and the Capitol, the President's house, and most of the other public buildings, were either wholly or partially destroyed by fire. No appearance, however, of this destruction now presents itself; and such is the state of defence, both of the river and the city, that it is scarcely likely such a thing could occur again. The loss of the public records must always be deplored; but the Library of Congress, at the Capitol, is very respectable, and the room itself affords

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a delightful lounge for ladies, or 96 others, who may be waiting for members while they are in their respective houses of legislation.

The best view of Washington, or rather of its distinguishing ornament the Capitol, is from the Potomac upon which it stands; and there its aspect is really imposing. The buildings for its defence, and the navy-yard there also, appear to advantage, and the passage in the steam-boat between it and Alexandria, is very agreeable. I did not visit Mount Vernon, in the vicinity, where Washington resided when out of office upon his paternal estate, because I was assured the road to it was *very bad*, and it was altogether in a *neglected state*, which I should have been grieved to behold, and I am quite astonished that it should be allowed. If the Americans were too busy, or too poor to keep the place in proper repair, or to erect a monument over his grave, there are plenty in England, even of those who were once opposed to him, who would gladly tender to his memory this meed of respect and would prove to brother Jonathan, that whether Washington lives in his heart or no, he lives in their hearts with *proper consideration*. We are all friends now, and such I trust are likely to continue; nor, (as I have often said in public,) is there any other real difference between us, then that *their fathers* went there while ours staid at home; and *they* rebelled against the schoolmaster, while we submitted ourselves to him.

I preached three times at Alexandria, in different places, and was much interested, particularly with brother Cornelius, the pastor of the Baptist church. 97 I then proceeded to Fredericksburgh, lower down in Virginia, where I preached two evenings, and then proceeded to Richmond, the capital of the State, seventy miles from the latter place.

I was greatly exhausted the preceding evening, and had to leave at three next morning. I felt almost immediately that I had taken cold, and the drive was in various respects one of the most unpleasant I encountered. When I reached my destination, my bones were so sore with the excessive jolting, and I was altogether so unwell, that I was glad to retire to bed as soon as I had taken a cup of tea; nor did I rise again until the evening of the following day, and I still felt so poorly on the Sabbath, that notwithstanding I preached

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three times, I was very thankful to have the assistance of different brethren to lead the devotions. I do not think the shaking was worse between Hamilton and Schenectady, but I could not expect corduroy roads to be like one that is Macadamized. I got through my work, and cannot soon forget the dear friends there that paid me the most unwearied attention.

Virginia was the first State that received a colony from Britain, and it might have been expected that the roads in the oldest State would be in pretty fair condition; but alas! cupidity was the motive for establishing this settlement; and, instead of labouring for themselves, like the persecuted Pilgrim Fathers, to obtain an honest subsistence, the sable sons of Africa were presently introduced, to cultivate for their kidnappers the fortune-making weed, for which this part of America is so distinguished, and every I 98 thing but the promotion of the growth of tobacco appears to have been almost entirely neglected by the great majority of the original colonists.

I had seen slaves in Washington, and a depot at Alexandria, where they are penned like cattle, and bought and sold, and I had repeatedly read advertisements respecting them in the papers, of which the following, from the Washington Globe of January 29, 1833, (while I was there) are samples:—

200 NEGROES WANTED.

We wish to purchase two hundred negroes, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also mechanics of every description.

Persons having such to dispose of would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give higher prices for slaves than any purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into this market.

All communications promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at our residence, west end of Duke Street, Alexandria, D. C.

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Franklin & Armfield.

Dec. 31. d&ceptf

NOTICE.

Was committed to the prison of Washington, County, D. C. on the 26th of December, 1832, as a run-a-way, a negro man, who calls himself *Augustus Bland*. He say she is a free man, and his home is in Richmond, Va.; had on when committed, dark cassinet pantaloons, drab great coat, and a white hat very much worn; he is rather of light complexion, and tolerably 99 well made, and a small scar on his upper lip, and about 5 feet 7 inches high; he is about 26 or 27 years of age.

The owner or owners of the above described negro man are hereby requested to come forward, prove him, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison and other expenses, as the law directs.

James Williams; Keeper of the prison of Washington County, D.C.

For Henry Ashton, Marshal D. C.

Jan. 16—6t

The following are from other papers:—

By J. & S. Cosby & Co.

FOUR VALUABLE NEGROES.

On Monday next, the 4th Feb., we will sell four valuable negroes, belonging to a gentleman who has declined house-keeping, one girl, 16 years of age, a first-rate lady's maid and seamstress; one woman, 21 years of age, a good house servant, cook, and

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washer; one middle-aged woman, who is a good cook; and one girl seven or eight years of age.

ja 31 J. & S. C. & Co. Aucts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF NEGROES.

Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 23d day of the present month, before the Court-House door, in the town of Portsmouth, *two likely slaves*, to wit, a Boy about five years old, and a Girl about fourteen, belonging to the estate of Joseph White, dec. Ransome White, *Adm'r*.

Portsmouth, feb 14 9tp

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By virtue of a decree of the Borough Court of Norfolk, will be sold, at the foot of the Market House, on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, to make a division among the parties entitled, *Eight Shares of Farmer's Bank Stock*, and the following Slaves, to wit: *Priscilla, Jim, William, Nancy*, and her two children, *Alfred and Henry*.

The Commissioner. H. & W. Pannell, Auc'rs. sttsmt6t

feb 9

FAMILIES OF NEGROES WANTED.

The advertiser, residing in the South, is desirous to purchase from *Fifty to Sixty Negroes*, for which he will pay the cash. As they are intended exclusively for his own use, and not to sell again, he would prefer them in families, and of good characters. They are wanted of both sexes, between the ages of 14 and 30.

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Any person in Virginia having such a parcel of negroes, or any part of them, for sale, would hear of a purchaser by giving a description of them, as well as some idea of their prices, and addressing J. H. W. at the Beacon Office, Norfolk. feb 9—19tp

NEGROES WANTED.

Wanted to purchase, likely young Negroes, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Apply to feb 16—ttsts B. RAUX

FOR SALE.

A likely young Negro Woman, with her four 101 Children, two boys and two girls. They are all uncommonly likely, and sold for no fault, and consequently will not be sold unless to persons residing in Norfolk or Portsmouth.

Apply to the Editors. ja 22—ts

That such things should exist in America is indeed distressing, and I was scarcely able to restrain the expression of my abhorrence when I saw two females and their children publicly sold in the High Street of Richmond. The auction flag was hung out and the bell rung, and a good-looking young negress, about twenty years of age, with a child, about three years old, that evidently had a white father, were the first couple placed upon a table, and after several biddings, they were knocked down for 461 dollars, which was considered an excellent price, and there appeared to be a smile of complacency upon the face of the girl when she found she was fetching such an amount. The other woman and child were then placed upon the table. She was forty years of age, and her child eight or nine, The auctioneer called for a bidding for "the *old* woman and her child!" and they were eventually knocked down for 375 dollars. I am satisfied that my friend who accompanied me, though perfectly familiar with the scene, felt the disgrace of it to our nature as much as I did myself; and I have no doubt that many others, who even own slaves, feel it most

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keenly, and groan under the oppression of being obliged to have their servants in that character; but they cannot alter the laws of the State, or obtain any other service. I 2

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The States of the East, West, and North, are all free from this stain upon them, and are as much opposed to the continuance of slavery in their country as we are. It is only in the Southern States that it exists at all; and it should never be overlooked that it was our Government that introduced it there, and rooted it so firmly, that its opponents in those parts have never yet been able to rid themselves of it, and I Was credibly informed, that many respectable inhabitants have left the Southern States, purely because they could not endure the service of slaves, and others would do the same if they could at all afford it.

Nor, so far as I could understand, should the general Government be blamed for the continuance of this horrid nuisance; for each State in the Union is perfectly sovereign, and independent, as to its internal arrangements, and they are merely united for general protection. Each has a distinct governor, senate, and legislature, by whom all the concerns of the State are regulated; and as these are elected by the people, the will of the majority must be respected. Hitherto the opponents of the continuance of slavery have been the minority; but Virginia, from its contiguity to the Free States, has imbibed a good deal of their spirit; and it is to be hoped, nor can I doubt, that when we have done justice to the coloured inhabitants of our West India islands, the American States will soon follow our example.

It is true that the coloured people in the Free i States are not entirely upon an equal with the whites. They are not received in general society, 103 nor do they sit together in the houses of worship; but I have uniformly seen them treated with kindness; and the Colonization Society, for establishing the free blacks in Liberia, is liberally supported through the Free States, to raise their character in their own country, and finally to put them upon an equal footing with other nations, and get the slave trade by their means completely annihilated. That some in Virginia have countenanced the Society to rid the

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State of the free blacks, and thus rivet more firmly the chains of their slaves, may be true; but that the friends of the Society in the Free States can have no such view, is, I believe, beyond contradiction; and that Liberia, if properly encouraged, will eventually accomplish the desire of all the enemies of the accursed traffic, I most fervently hope and believe.

There neither is nor can be any importation of slaves into the States. It is therefore the holding of those that are there, and their posterity, that is the point at issue; and I heard of one practice, that I hope is not very general, viz. the establishing of farms for the breeding of slaves, through men kept for the purpose! If such an iniquity exists, as I fear is the case, the religious people in the States, and the whole community that have any sense of morality, should make the country ring with their execration of it, until it is abolished. It is such a blot that I have no doubt many who hold slaves would be as warm in its condemnation as any other of their brethren. The following is from a western paper on their sale:—

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“SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

“Agreeable to an order of the honourable the inferior Court of Pike county, sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in January next, at the court-house in Zebulon, a *Negro Girl*, be. longing to the estate of David W. Story, deceased, sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

“Will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Akin, late of Elbert county, deceased, on Wednes. day the 26th of December next, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of 19 likely *Negroes*, an excellent stock of *horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep*, a quantity of corn, fodder, cotton, wheat and oats, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, &c.

“What will the reader say, when we inform him that the foregoing advertisements are taken from a professedly *religious* paper in America? Such is the fact. They appeared

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originally in the Georgia *Christian* (?) Repository, a paper which, in these days of light and knowledge, *defends* the system of slavery. If we were to pronounce the buyers and sellers of human beings to be *thieves* and *kidnappers*, and declare those editors who advertise for them to be *abettors* in the crime, there are not a few who would accuse us of *harshness* and *severity*. And yet these same individuals would use language equally severe in relation to those who sell *ardent spirit*, or who in any way promote the traffic But we hold to calling *men* as well as *things* by their right names. A man is quite as much of a *thief*, in our estimation, who 105 buys and sells HUMAN BEINGS, as he would be if he should steal a *sheep* or a *hog*; and we think the practice is as criminal, to say the least, as that of selling rum.

“It is a shame and disgrace, that men who profess to be Christians should be guilty of buying and selling their fellow men. There is no excuse for them. They know better. There are many, we know, whose mouths are full of *apologies* for men-stealers, and who speak of them as a very *unfortunate* class of beings, who *cannot help* oppressing their fellow men! We are not of that number. We regard the whole system of slavery as one of great criminality, and atrocious wickedness. We cannot be its apologist, or speak of it with any other feelings than those of the utmost horror. If there are those who can excuse or palliate it, we envy not their moral sensibilities or their faculty of perception between right and wrong.”— *Christian Soldier*.

With respect to the Colony at Liberia, their own Herald declares them to be in a state of delightful prosperity. While Sierra Leone and the other European settlements are understood to be on the decline, this is quite the reverse; and the legislature of Virginia has just passed a law, appropriating 18,000 dollars annually, for five years, towards the colonization of free blacks in Liberia. They could not deprive owners of their slaves, but I am greatly mistaken if it is not the friends of emancipation, rather than its enemies, that have been the most forward in promoting this act of justice and kindness.

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I was surprised and delighted the first Lord's day that I spent in Richmond, to see how large a portion of coloured people were in the congregation, and I afterwards understood there were 14,00 members in that Baptist church of this description. Their general appearance and attention pleased me greatly, and the crowd that came to another Baptist church where I preached in the afternoon, was much greater than the part allotted to them could possibly hold. I could not be allowed a collection at the Presbyterian place where I preached in the evening, but the worthy minister earnestly urged the congregation to contribute, and preached a sermon the next Lord's day morning commendatory of it, and had his place shut in the afternoon, to give the people an opportunity of coming to hear me at another Presbyterian place; and both Baptists and Presbyterians had their places closed in the evening to allow the attendance of their congregations at a Methodist house, called Trinity Church, which, though large, was thronged to excess,

From Richmond I proceeded to Petersburg, where I also preached two evenings at the Baptist house, and was kindly entertained by a respectable Presbyterian from Ireland. I then went to Norfolk, which, with Portsmouth, formed the extremity of my southern tour. I was strongly urged to go to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. but the impossibility of reaching them at that season of the year, except by land, and the great distance, and the state of the roads, completely deterred me; besides which, I feared the disturbed state of Charleston at this period ¹⁰⁷ would be detrimental to my object, and I might merely cover the expenses of my journey without benefiting the Society.

At Norfolk and Portsmouth, which are contiguous to each other, I was received with the same kindness which I uniformly experienced; and as an excellent brother (Bennet) was to be there at the same time to promote the interests of the mission in Burmah, the friends kindly arranged to assist both objects to the utmost of their power. Brother Bennet had been long expected, and his object was a favourite one, to which the Baptists were also particularly pledged, therefore I cheerfully acceded to the arrangement for him to preach in the Baptist-house at Norfolk in the morning, and myself in the evening; and for me to

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preach in the Presbyterian house only at Portsmouth in the afternoon, and brother Bennet at the Baptist house in that place in the evening. I also preached without a collection at the Presbyterian house in Norfolk in the morning; but the congregation, through the kindness of their excellent pastor, Mr. Kollook, immediately raised forty-two dollars by subscription, and I obtained at the Baptist house in the evening for Ireland, as much as brother Bennet had obtained for Burmah in the morning, to the complete surprise and delight of all concerned.

The next morning (Feb. 18,) I returned in a steam-boat along the Chesapeake to Baltimore, 180 miles distant. The passage was accomplished in twenty-one hours, very agreeably, and I was kindly received again by the friends who entertained me upon my former visit, and arrangements were made immediately to promote my object.

Baltimore is the capital of Maryland, and the head-quarters of the Romish profession in America. It contains 80,000 inhabitants, and has a very respectable trade. There are a few truly excellent Baptists here, but the state of the denomination is very deplorable, through the want of a suitable public ministry, which was greater in this city than is probably to be found in any considerable town throughout the Union. The Presbyterians, however, are in a prosperous state, and I was very kindly regarded amongst them, and by an excellent Episcopalian minister; and I preached also to a large congregation where the minister, who is really a good man, has unhappily imbibed the idea, and taught his people, that it is *wrong* to support missionary institutions! I encouraged them to pray for us, though I could not be allowed to ask for their money.

I heard a great deal about the same kind of feeling among Baptists in some other places, and of a total disapprobation of Sunday Schools and Bible Societies, and this appeared to be generally connected with false views of divine truth in various respects; but I happily saw very little of it in any part of my journeys. I was uniformly directed to those who were of another description, and whom I found in almost every instance to possess a disposition congenial with my own, and I found it the same in Baltimore also, nor do I doubt that if

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there was a suitable public ministry, the Baptist cause would be 109 In a very different state. One aged brother, who has laboured honourably for many years in the vicinity, was the only Baptist pastor that I had pleasure in meeting with, and his work appeared to be nearly ended.

The Unitarians have here one of the nearest houses I have met With, and there is an inscription upon it in Greek, "To the One God." On the opposite side of the street is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and right in view of the door of the Unitarian place are the following words, on the north side, in large letters, which a child may easily read, "As for use, we preach Christ crucified; unto the Jews indeed a stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them that are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God," 1 Corinth. 1. 23, 24. On the east end is written, "Reverence my sanctuary; am the Lord," Lev. xxvi. 2. On the south side, "Mine eyes shall be open, and my ears attentive to the prayer that is made in this place," 2 Chron., vii. 15. And over the west entrance, "Come and let us adore, and bow down, and weep before the Lord," &c. Psalm xciv. 6. How earnestly did I wish that in both places the Holy Scriptures were more truly regarded, and that the saving knowledge of God was universally experienced.

There is a lofty marble monument to Washington in this vicinity, and a small one in a square to the memory of some defenders of the city against an unsuccessful attack of the British in 1814, after the burning of the Capitol. K

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The snow fell very thick on the 28th February, and the frost became so strong, that I was obliged to stay rather more than a week beyond what I intended; but I was engaged almost daily, particularly at Mr. Nevins', a Presbyterian minister, who showed me great attention, and was holding a series of meetings to promote a revival; and another Presbyterian minister, Mr. Musgrave, was doing the same thing, with very considerable encouragement.

Neither boats nor coaches could travel for several days, and sleighing on sledges in the city and neighbourhood became an almost universal amusement. At length, however, on 11th March, I returned to Philadelphia, and contrary to my earnest hope, I found that no letters had arrived from my family, though the date of the last letter had been September 26, 1832! I wrote immediately to New York to have the post-office searched, and then learned that letters for me had been forwarded to Washington, where I was obliged to apply, and had to wait until the 22d instant before I received them. My anxiety had been distressing for a considerable time; but blessed be God my apprehensions all proved unfounded, and a song of praise was substituted for gloomy forebodings, which must have been even more embarrassing but for my unceasing engagements.

The same day I went about twenty miles to a place called the Great Valley, where a Welsh Bap-tist church has existed from 1711. I looked over the church book, and among many other Davises found one with my own given name, who may have 111 been an individual of the same family, as one proved himself to be that I met in Washington.

The following morning four persons were baptized by the pastor, whom God has signally honoured here. I spoke at the water side, and then preached, and assisted at the administration of the Lord's supper, and preached again in the evening.

My last sermon in Philadelphia was at brother Dagg's, the 1st of April. After the sermon, I addressed fifteen candidates for baptism, and a number of inquirers distinctly; and the multitudes who came to take leave almost overpowered me with their tears and expressions of good will, though my hardest task in saying farewell was in the house where I had chiefly resided. How unspeakably great must be the felicity of heaven, where those who love the Redeemer will never be separated from himself, or from one another.

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CHAPTER VI. MONTREAL, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA, AND RETURN TO NEW YORK.

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I came to New York from Philadelphia, April 2d, and fully intended, after visiting Newark in New Jersey, to proceed at once to England or Ireland; but an individual belonging to Montreal, who had heard me in Scotland, gave such a representation of Canada, and it was backed so strongly by my esteemed brother Maclay, and others, that I determined to go there previously.

I preached in three places at Newark on the 7th instant, and on the 17th, left New York for Montreal, in company with brother Crosby, the editor of the Baptist Repository, who was going the greater part of the way. We left New York in the evening, but were obliged to stop for some hours, during the night, in consequence of a thick fog upon the river. We reached Albany the next day at 12 o'clock, and proceeded immediately by a coach for Whitehall, where we arrived at six o'clock the following morning, and at one at noon took the steam-boat that plies upon Lake Champlain. Here we saw to the left the ruins of Fort Ticonderago, which had belonged 113 to the French, and where the American flag of independence was first displayed, and continued flying over a British post from May 18, 1775, until July 4, 1777, when General Burgoyne compelled its abandonment.

This lake was also the scene of a battle between two small British and American squadrons, when the former were captured, while the American army on the shore defeated Sir George Prevost, the Governor of Canada, and forced his precipitate retreat from Platsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814.

Isle Aux Nois, about 120 miles up the lake, on the left side is the first English port, and is well fortified; and 10 miles farther, at a place called St. John's, the steam boat stops at the head of some rapids, where navigation necessarily ends. Here I entered upon British ground; but alas! the town is altogether so poor a place, and the whole road for fifteen miles to Lephairie, where the St. Lawrence is crossed for Montreal, is so bad, that I was mortified to see it. If it belonged to the United States, they would certainly have had a rail-road there before this time; and I should expect the commerce from this point between the

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countries would fully justify the expense, and increase our repute, both with the Canadians and their enterprising neighbours.

The only dwellings that appeared at all comfortable in this part were the residences of the British officers. The Canadians appeared to be very wretched, and their farms as miserable as the poorest part of the Irish peasantry. We crossed in a batteaux, or open boat, nine miles to Montreal, and I was greatly surprised to see large quantities of ice floating down the river, and covering the banks in various places. I was very kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour, whom I had known at Aberdeen in Scotland; but I was astonished to find, that notwithstanding the weather was then so warm, that flowers were exhibiting themselves in the garden, they had not seen the ground for four months preceding the last fortnight, and vessels had not begun to pass up or down the river.

I soon found also that I had been wrongly directed, and that Montreal was no place for me to expect to serve the interests of the Society. The state of religion, so far as Protestantism is concerned, is extremely low; Popery is there in authority, and it is more difficult to have access to Roman Catholics, to teach them the better way, than in Ireland; and the multitude of emigrants, constantly arriving through the season, is so great, and they are such a burden to the well-disposed part of the community in providing for them, that it would really be wrong to expect them to contribute beyond their present efforts; and I also ascertained that it would be a waste of time and labour to prosecute the work in any other part of Canada. I preached for brother Gilmour, and also for Mr. Perkins, an excellent American Presbyterian, on the Lord's day, and afterwards obtained five dollars from a respectable merchant, who had a person in his employ that is a Baptist from Ireland, whom I had introduced to brother Gilmour, and whom both highly valued; I also received four dollars from the post master at Level, who had been a member of one of our churches; but the whole amount was only 86 dollars, one quarter of which was contributed by a respectable English gentleman and his family.

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The appearance of Montreal from the water is very curious. The roofs of the principal buildings are covered with tin, which makes them shine beneath the sun like silver. The streets are narrow, and the houses in general are after the French fashion, large and heavy-looking. The Cathedral, as in all Roman Catholic countries, is the principal building, and there are several other Roman Catholic churches, and public erections in connexion with them; so that however poor the people may be, their religion is well supported, I went into the Cathedral, and could not but admire the nobleness of the structure. It was upon a week day, but a good number were at their devotions, before one or other of the several altars, or else were in attendance on the priests in their confession boxes. I saw also the principal priest, who, I was informed, was formerly a Wesleyan Methodist preacher; and in the streets I saw several priests, in a kind of robe, with a broad-brimmed hat, and bands, which is their usual walking dress.

A good monument is erected near the market-place to Nelson's memory, and there are several public buildings worthy of note; but one of the most respectable, called the Masonic Hall, or the British American Hotel, was burned while I was there. Two hundred gentlemen had dined there the day before, to testify their respect to Captain Back, who was just about to proceed to the Arctic Regions, in search of Captain Ross; and he had just removed from the house, and preparation was being made for a concert that evening, and some ladies and gentlemen had actually arrived to attend it, when a lighted candle unfortunately communicated with some of the ornaments, and in an instant the spacious drawingroom was in a blaze, which nothing could arrest, from the quantity and dryness of the materials, and the whole building became a heap of ruins in a short time.

The advantage of the tin roofing was here very apparent, and clearly proved that tin is a non-conductor of fire. The theatre adjoined the hotel, and notwithstanding the greatness of the blaze, was completely preserved, as were also the other houses contiguous, among which was a Roman Catholic church, which had a wooden ball under an iron cross

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surmounting the steeple, that alone attracted the flames, and I saw it burning repeatedly, while the roofing, being tin, was impervious to the fire.

I was preaching when the fire commenced, and I could not but remark the difference between that congregation and the congregations in general in the United States. Upon the smallest alarm in the latter place, there is an immediate confusion among the hearers, and a rush to leave the place; and upon one occasion, though the fire was at a considerable distance, the place became so deserted, and the agitation of those who lingered so manifest, that I was obliged to break off the discourse entirely; but at Montreal, though the fire was perfectly visible, not more than 117 one or two individuals left the place until the service was entirely closed, and there was no apparent uneasiness in the congregation; perhaps the fact that a considerable part of the assembly were natives of Scotland might account in some measure for the propriety of their demeanour, as I believe it is considered a sacred duty by the Scotch in general not to allow their attention to religious duties to be distracted, except by the most unquestionable necessity.

I was often grieved in the States with the impropriety of individuals in public. Upon several occasions, I had scarcely named the text before one or two, or sometimes half-a-dozen or more, got up and walked through the congregation out of the door. I reprov'd it repeatedly, and received the thanks of various for so doing; but the notions of freedom which are instilled into the minds of all, cannot be expected to be accompanied with propriety in the thoughtless or ill-disposed. Upon one occasion, upon a Lord's day evening, two young men thought proper to place themselves at the open door, with lighted cigars, while I was preaching. I stopped, and requested them to desist from smoking, and come in and sit down, and I told the congregation I would wait until the doors were closed before I resumed my discourse. This was done immediately, and I had no farther interruption. With this abatement I think the congregations in the States are as orderly as any I have seen else where; and I cannot but think that a greater blessing attends the ministry of the gospel there than in most other places.

I left Montreal, April 25, at five A. M., and was travelling by coach, steam-boat, or waggon, until 12 at noon the following day, when I arrived at Prescott, in Upper Canada, from which I crossed to Ogdenberg in the United States. I was received here, as in every other place, with much kindness; and as the Baptist chapel, which was a new building, was not quite ready to be occupied, the Presbyterian minister both requested me to preach and collect at his house, and make my quarters with him. On Monday morning at six o'clock I left for Rochester, in a beautiful steamer, called the United States. About two o'clock in the afternoon we reached Kingston, in Upper Canada, where we staid about an hour, loading and unloading goods. This is the principal British military and naval depot in Upper Canada, and is altogether a respectable town. Upon a long wooden bridge, at the right, a military band was playing; and the dismantled ships of war, under cover at the left, seemed to betoken preparation in the event of necessity, though I hope they will be useless before such a time arrives. The Americans, at Sackett's harbour opposite, are also not unmindful of what would be their danger if a rupture occurred.

We left Kingston in gallant style about three o'clock, but alas! soon after four, when we had made about fifteen miles, and were going with great rapidity, through the heedlessness of the helmsman, we ran a-ground, our whole length, upon a smooth rock! All the power of the engine was quite insufficient to put the vessel at all back, and at length we were obliged to send the ship's boat back to Kingston to request help as soon as any vessels arrived there. The weather was very calm, and there was no leakage produced, so that we were in no danger, but it was not until nine in the morning that we could obtain help. At that time two British steamers met at Kingston, "The William the Fourth," and "The Great Britain," and both came to our assistance. New lines were fastened from our ship to each of our friends, and both pulled together; but the lines both broke without helping us in the smallest degree. They were replaced and fastened to pine beams under our stern, but they broke the beams like rotten wood. The chain cable was then made fast round one of our principal oak beams, and about four o'clock the Great Britain drew us once

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more into deep water, amidst the huzzas of all parties. I told our captain, with a smile, that the, "United States" could not do without "Great Britain," which he, freely acknowledged, but was able also to say that on more than one occasion "The Great Britain" had been assisted by "The United States." It was well we were not at war at the time, or our stripes and stars could not long have floated so gaily as they did; and it was a great happiness for us that Lake Ontario was so smooth, and that our friends were at no greater distance.

About four o'clock the following afternoon we reached the Genesee River, and proceeded to Carthage, within four miles of Rochester, to which we were conveyed by a steam-carriage on a rail-road. As we entered the river, we saw some peach orchards in full blossom; to me a novel and most beautiful sight. I was most kindly welcomed to Rochester by Dr. Oliver Cromwell Comstock, the excellent pastor of the Baptist Church, and a worthy tradesman, a member of the church, with whom I took up my abode. Dr. Comstock had been for seven sessions a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, and it was during the latter part of that period that he commenced preaching the gospel, and God has so honoured him in his work, that he is probably one of the most successful ministers of the denomination. Forty were admitted into communion on the Sabbath I spent there, and eight more were baptized the following Lord's day; nor could I doubt from what I saw and heard at the various meetings of the church which I attended, that a sound discretion marked the conduct of the pastor and leading members.

Rochester is an extraordinary place in the estimation of the Americans themselves. So late as 1812, it was an uninhabited forest, and now there are 12,000 inhabitants! There is a considerable fall of water on the Genesee River, which made the spot particularly suitable for the erection of mills for grinding flour, sawing timber, &c.; some enterprising individuals, therefore, determined to take advantage of the stream, and as there is nothing to repress, but every thing to encourage honourable exertion in the uncultivated parts of the States, a portion of wilderness was soon cleared, and now the place swarms with industrious bees, who are very far indeed from labouring in vain.

It is true that in a place where the means for improvement ¹²¹ are various, and every individual may do what is right in his own eyes, provided only that he does not interfere improperly with his neighbour's rights, uniformity in the appearance of the erections is not to be expected; and a wooden town, (as it is principally,) however beautifully painted, is not exactly like one of stone or brick; but Rochester is, notwithstanding, a truly respectable place, and is becoming more improved every day. A good stone bridge is thrown across the Genesee rapids, and over this bridge the Erie Canal triumphantly rides, in complete disregard of the tumult of the waters in their precipitous rocky bed; and the multitude of boats that here receive or discharge their loading give an unceasing air of business, and are daily adding to the importance of the location. I was never more struck with the words of the prophet, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them," &c.; and when I saw the different houses of worship for the several leading denominations, and the flourishing state of most of them, I could not possibly suppress the expression of admiration and delight.

I went one day to see the Genesee Falls, and the inclined planes at Carthage, for lowering flour, &c. to the river. The Falls are from seventy to ninety feet, and very superior to any thing I had hitherto seen, though I expected shortly to see the greatest object of wonder of this description at Niagara; and I was certainly pleased, when I beheld the latter, that I had seen Genesee and Carthage first, because they are as nothing in comparison with the other. L

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A bridge 400 feet long, and 250 feet above the water, was erected some time since in this neighbourhood, but it unfortunately fell in a short time, and the buttresses which supported it are the only parts now remaining.

The inclined planes are nearly perpendicular, on a descent of about 150 feet, to the best of my recollection. They are very simple, but extremely useful. Six barrels of flour are conveyed down at one time, and the weight of the full machine raises up the empty one,

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so that a vessel can be loaded below in a very short space of time. There are thirteen flour mills at Rochester, with fifty-two run of stones in continual operation; and about nine million feet of timber are reported to be sawed in a year. There is also a cotton factory, with 1,400 spindles, and 30 power looms; and the water-power of the place is reputed to be equal to 38,400 horses, or 1,920 steam-engines of 20 horse power each.

As I returned from visiting the Falls, I met Dr. Comstock in his own carriage, looking for me to address a little congregation about four miles distant, at a school house, and when we returned each went to conduct a separate prayer-meeting at the houses of members of the congregation. We had attended a funeral together in the morning, and there are meetings at the chapel almost if not every evening, besides twelve sectional prayer-meetings on every Thursday evening, and a covenant-meeting, something like a Wesleyan class-meeting, every Saturday afternoon; which, under Dr Comstock's prudent management, appeared to me to be calculated for great benefit.

On Monday morning, May 6th, I left Rochester for Niagara, at eight o'clock, in one of the canal boats. We reached Torowanta Creek, eleven miles from the Falls, at four on Tuesday morning. The hotel door was merely on the latch, for they have no fear of thieves in that neighborhood, or indeed in the country generally; and after sitting until some of the inmates rose, I got breakfast, and proceeded in a waggon to Manchester, as the site is called where the American side of the Falls is situated I was greatly amused, in passing through the wood, to see a fine black squirrel skipping from branch to branch among the trees, and to witness an eagle endeavouring to escape from a couple of hawks, who were intent upon robbing this king of birds of some prey he was, bearing off in his talons. The noise of the rapids over Niagara was heard a considerable distance from the spot, and soon after nine o'clock I found myself in full view of one of the greatest wonders of the natural world.

After looking at the immense sheet of falling water for a short time, with the Horse Shoe, belonging to Canada, in the distance, I descended a very long flight of wooden steps

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to the bed of the river, below the Fall. The view was indeed very imposing. To see such a prodigious torrent falling about 160 or 170 feet in one continual stream of white foam, prepared for the leap by the impetuous rapids, of which there used to be a faint resemblance at the arches of the old London Bridge, which is just removed; 124 but the spray was so thick and heavy that I could not approach so near as I desired in that direction; therefore, after sustaining a tolerable wetting, I was obliged to re-ascend the stairs, and go over a wooden bridge across the rapids to Goat Island, which divides the American from the British portion of this extraordinary water scene. Here a wooden frame has been contrived to enable visitors to stand in single line *over the precipice itself!* and there I found many an initial, rudely carved, to testify to individuals that had preceded me, upon the timber which quivers beneath the feet that press upon it.

The first impression I experienced was that of wonder, but the longer I stayed and looked, the more the imagination became excited, until I became so overwhelmed with my own reflections that I was obliged to retire upon the solid ground. The sun shone beautifully, and the water spangled like brilliant stars of silvery hue all around beneath my feet, while a beautiful rainbow presented itself before me on the bed of the fallen river. I seemed to feel as though I were in a sort of fairy ground, that did not belong to the world with which I had been hitherto familiar, and though I thought of various members of my beloved family, and different friends whom I wished to be there, to witness the scene, the cataract itself so absorbed me, that I scarcely knew what I was about, or how to look, or how to turn away from the sight.

After some time, I left the island, and descended by the steps again to a ferry boat, by which I crossed 125 in company with several other visitors to the British side, and having forwarded my carpet-bag to For-syth's hotel, I went immediately to see the wonder in this situation. The American Fall is in one sheet, about 900 feet long, but the Canada Fall is in a kind of semicircle, or horse-shoe, 700 yards, or 2,100 feet in the extremities of the curve; and such is the force with which the descent is made, that the head of the Fall resembles an immense boiling cauldron, the steam rising from below considerably over the precipice.

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I went down the spiral staircase as nearly as possible to the edge of the falling sheet, but the wind from behind it completely turned my umbrella, and I was glad to retire with precipitation from the merciless showers of spray that assaulted me, until my umbrella was righted; and then I could neither get so close as I desired, nor keep my standing at all near except for a short time

Some persons strip entirely, and put on an oil-skin dress, and go behind the falling sheet, for which each individual is charged a dollar; but I could not spare the time, and did not like the trouble this would occasion. Captain Hall did it, and has given a pleasing account of his adventure, but I was quite content with the wetting I did receive without desiring to break my bones among the rocks, or be stifled behind the torrent; besides which, I was in such a state of perspiration, that I should, have considered any thing farther improperly hazardous.

It is generally considered, that the cataract once, occupied a situation much lower down in the river and the face of the ground appears to justify this L 2 126 supposition, while the tremendous weight, and unceasingness of the stream, would naturally soon wash away a great deal of the fallen limestone, which is continually being undermined.

This is the only known outlet of the waters of the principal lakes in the country. Lake Superior is the fountain of the rest. It is 459 miles long, and averages 109 miles wide, and 900 feet deep. Green Bay comes next, 105 miles long, 20 miles wide, and the depth unknown. Then follows Lake Michigan, 400 miles long, and 50 miles wide. Then Lake Huron, 250 miles long, and averaging 100 miles in width; and then Lake Erie, which is 270 miles long, and 60 miles wide. All the superfluous waters of these lakes pass over the Falls at Niagara, which is only seven furlongs wide at the ferry below the cascade. Dr. Dwight reckons the current to run about six miles an hour, but if it were only five miles, he computes that 85 million tons avoirdupois of water would pass the Falls every hour; and if it runs six miles, above 102 million tons must pass in that time, or 2,400 million tons in a single day! It cannot therefore be surprising that even infidels are sometimes awed at

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the sight of Niagara; and Mrs. Trollope, the broad caricaturist of the American domestic manners, was constrained to say upon the spot, "I Angels might tremble as the gazed: God said, let there be a cataract, and it was so."!!!

The waters from Niagara pass down the river into Lake Ontario, about twelve miles below the Falls. This lake is 180 miles long, 40 miles wide, and 500 feet deep; and from its north-west extremity, 127 the river St. Lawrence commences, which passes Montreal, 392 miles from Niagara, and Quebec 180 miles lower, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic Ocean.

I received a certificate of my visit at Niagara, which contained some suitable verses written upon the spot, and I gave the presenter in return some verses of my own on a card, entitled, "The Bible's Petition." My name was also entered in a book upon each side of the Falls, which is usual with all that visit them.

Before I went to dinner at Forsyth's Hotel, and also the last thing before the coach started for Buffalo, I went up to a gallery at the back of For-syth's house, from which there is a beautiful view of the Falls; and the noise from them, in the night especially, must be very curious and impressive.

The ground overhangs the path by which you pass to go behind the sheet on the Canada side very considerably, and the guide very properly warned us not to stay below it; nor should I be surprised to hear of an accident there, if a large portion of it is not knocked away, for there is a fissure above, several inches wide, for a considerable extent all round. I mentioned my apprehensions to one of the attendants, when I discovered it, but long continuance seemed to give assurance of tolerable security, and I even ventured myself upon it in a manner that I fear was rather presumptuous.

The vicinity of the Falls was the scene of several sanguinary battles between the British and Americans during the last war. At Queenstown, seven 128 miles below the Falls, General Brock was unfortunately killed in repressing an attack of the Americans. A

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monument, 126 feet high, is erected near the spot to his memory, and there are also monuments to him which I have seen in St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey in London.

Chippewa, which is passed on the road to Buffalo, and Lundy's Lane, in the same vicinity, are both rendered infamously memorable by the human butchery that took place at them during this period. It is said that the British at Chippewa fired a volley at a distance, and then advanced to charge with the bayonet; but the Buffalo militia stood to receive them, supporting arms, until they came within dead shot distance, when they fired and entirely destroyed the first and second line of their attackers, and then charged the remainder with the bayonet themselves. The Americans are generally admitted to be extraordinary marksmen; and it was through this circumstance, and not through their discipline, (which is extremely defective,) that they succeeded upon many occasions. It is reported that the British loss at Chippewa was 514, and the American loss 328; and at Lundy's Lane the British lost 878, and the Americans 860. These were fearful rencounters. It was indeed brother fighting brother; but it is a great happiness that there is no prospect of such scenes being renewed, but rather that a spirit of mutual good-will will be daily increased and perpetuated.

I left the coach opposite Black Rock, which is three miles from Buffalo. A horse ferry is established there, and coaches for Buffalo are connected with it, and I was thus brought at length to the extremity of my western tour.

Buffalo, like Rochester, is a perfectly new town, but not exactly in the same way, for the British destroyed the old town so completely in 1814, that only one house, belonging to a poor widow, was left standing; but it is now a respectable town once more, and in considerable prosperity, which is daily increasing. It has about 10,000 inhabitants, and is the key to the West beyond the Alleghany. The Erie Canal, which is 363 miles long from Albany, here connects with Lake Erie, and steam vessels, through the whole of the season, are constantly plying between Buffalo and the State of Ohio on the south, and the

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Michigan territory, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, on the north; and the numbers I saw proceeding from Buffalo in those directions perfectly convinced me of the growing importance of the western districts.

I was as usual kindly received by the Baptist and Presbyterian friends, and preached six sermons during five days I staid there, and also visited the Indian reservation, of twenty miles square, that is possessed by the Seneca tribes in that neighbourhood. It did not present the same appearance of industry and prosperity which marks their enterprising neighbours, but I was still pleased to see that some among them appeared very comfortable. The Squaws, and Papooses, or women and children, universally wear blankets for their outer covering, and some of these were extremely clean, and fastened with silver clasps, while large silver ear-rings adorned the 130 wearers, and men's hats, (after the Welsh fashion,) of white beaver, with broad silver bands. I went into the Council House, and sat where the chiefs assemble, and invoke the Great Spirit round the Council fire, and where a celebrated chief, named Red Jacket, lately deceased, used to harangue the heads of six nations, and cause the Americans to feel that they yet possessed power to annoy them fearfully.

On Tuesday morning, May 14th, I left Buffalo in a packet boat, at nine o'clock, for Rochester, 93 miles distant. We passed through what is called the deep cut, which is an excavation through solid rock for several miles; and at Lockport, we had to go through five stone locks united to each other, while a similar number are by their side, so that boats which meet each other can pass at the same time. This has been a work of uncommon labour and expense, and it appears to be executed with great judgment, and to answer its design perfectly. It is 27 miles from Buffalo.

I reached Rochester at six o'clock the following morning, and at one left again by another boat for Utica, 160 miles further, which I reached on Friday morning at six o'clock, having passed through Syracuse, and several other comfortable towns and villages on my route; but a great fall of rain having taken place, the canal had become flooded, and broken

nearer to Albany; therefore we were obliged to take coaches the rest of our route. We left Utica at half-past seven on Friday morning, and reached Schenectady on Saturday morning, at a quarter before five, and left again by the rail-road at eight for 131 Albany, where we shortly arrived, and I spent the Sabbath hearing Mr. Welsh, and preaching for him and our Dutch Reformed friends.

The following evening, May 20th, I left Albany at five o'clock, and arrived at New York the next morning at seven o'clock, and in the evening of the same day delivered my farewell discourse at Mr. Cone's meeting-house.

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**CHAPTER VII. FAREWELL LETTER—VOYAGE TO LIVERPOOL—ARRIVAL AT HOME
—LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS—GENERAL REFLECTIONS—ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.**

On the 21st of May, I prepared my farewell letter, with a statement of my recent collections, which I addressed to the editor of the Baptist Repository, and on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, as I was leaving New York, in the packet-ship Sheffield, commanded by Captain Hackstaff, the following appeared before the public:—

FAREWELL LETTER OF THE REV. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Our readers will perceive by the following letter that our esteemed brother, Rev. Stephen Davis, is about to return to his native land. We rejoice that his visit to this country has not been in vain.

He will carry with him the affectionate respect of a large circle of American brethren, who have listened with pleasure to his pulpit exercises, and have cast in their mite to advance the moral benefit of Ireland, so feelingly and so successfully pled on numerous occasions by Mr. Davis.

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“ *To the Editor of the Baptist Repository.*

“ *New York, May 21, 1833.*

“ Dear Brother, —After a sojourn of nearly eleven months in the United States, to promote the interests of the Baptist Society for Ireland, I am just about to return; and as my first appeal for the Society was through your publication of July 6th, 1832, I am desirous through the same medium to express my gratitude to the friends throughout the country who have kindly assisted our exertions.

“I have travelled about 4,000 miles, and have preached 247 Sermons, in 124 Meeting-houses, in 48 Towns, Cities, or Villages, and have collected 5040 dollars, 34 cents, almost *equally from Baptists and Presbyterians* , and in several instances from our Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian and Methodist brethren. A list of the amount received in the Eastern States has already appeared in various publications, and I now annex the sums since received. Our 19th Annual Meeting is to take place, (Providence permitting) in London next month, after which the names of all the Subscribers, and the amount which each congregation has contributed, will be printed, with the Report, and forwarded for distribution here, to the Rev. A. Maclay, 56, East Broadway, New York.

“The personal kindness I have experienced in every place, as well as the attention that has been manifested to the interesting object I have presented, has made an impression upon my heart in favour of America that no length of time or future distance will ever be able to obliterate. I love Great Britain and Ireland, but while life continues I shall never M
134 cease to love America also, and I trust, though we may never meet on earth again, I shall through rich and sovereign grace, meet multitudes from your beloved shores in heaven, with whom it will be my felicity to spend a happy eternity; and if it should then appear that my humble labours among you have experienced the divine blessing, this will be unquestionably an additional delight.

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“When I remember that it is only 213 years since the Pilgrim Fathers landed, and found the whole country a barren wilderness, and when I now behold your numerous and flourishing Cities, and Villages, adorned on every hand with commodious and even splendid edifices for the divine worship, erected at the voluntary cost of the several religious denominations, and attended in general by respectable and orderly congregations, (while the rising generation are carefully instructed, and there is an almost total absence through the whole country of the *appearance* of pauperism, or female prostitution,) and especially when I am constrained to believe that the Holy Spirit is glorifying the Redeemer in the United States beyond any other portion of the globe, I cannot but reflect with pleasure on the divine assurance, “The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose,” Isaiah xxxv.l; nor can I refrain from addressing to you the language of Moses to Israel, “Happy art thou O Israel, (America,) who is like unto thee O people, saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency, and thine enemies shall be found liars unto 135 thee, and thou shalt tread upon their high places.” Deut. xxxiii. 29.

“I do not mean by this to represent that there is nothing among you imperfect, or that wants correction.—Perfection belongs to heaven only, and is its distinguishing glory; but the more entirely and simply we all cling to the Saviour's doctrine, the more completely shall we be *one in Christ Jesus*; therefore, as I have made the cross the one theme of my ministrations among you, (I hope with pretty general approbation,) I would still, in bidding you farewell, most affectionately entreat you all to keep close to *that* , in your closets, and in your pulpits; and you may be assured it will be for your truest felicity, both as individuals, and Christian churches.

“I hope also that the object I have advocated, will still be remembered in your prayers and your endeavours. You will learn from our Magazine, which is published monthly in London, how we are proceeding; and nothing will be more grateful to myself than to receive further *unsolicited* contributions, addressed to our worthy Secretaries, the Rev. Joseph Ivimey,

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and Rev. Geo. Pritchard, at 51, Devonshire Street, Queen Square, London, who will thankfully acknowledge your liberality through the Magazine, and in the Society's Reports. It is a great work in which we are engaged, and you as a people are particularly interested in it; and the difficulty we experience in obtaining the requisite funds, makes it exceedingly desirable that you should shew us all the kindness in your power.

“Farewell, beloved brethren. May the banner of 136 the Cross be over you continually; and may the “God of Peace” ever sustain towards you and towards us, that most endearing relation.

“I shall be glad for the editors of the Religious publication where I am known to give this letter, and the accompanying list, an insertion, at their earliest convenience, for the satisfaction of our benevolent contributors. £900 sterling has been transmitted to the Treasurer in bills of exchange, which cost me 4346 dollars, 39 cents.; and the balance of account, after deducting my expenses, will be presented in the forthcoming Report, after my return.

I am yours, affectionately in the Gospel, Stephen Davis. ”

We left New York at 10 o'clock. Our ship had already cleared out, and was lying below, in the entrance of the harbour, and we had to go to it by a steam-vessel, and a strong east wind prevailing at the time, we were obliged very soon to come to anchor, and lay-by, until the wind shifted on Lord's day morning, when we weighed again and stood upon our course.

I soon found that we had a respectable company in the cabin, about twenty in number, some of whom were British officers from Canada, a respectable Jew merchant and his lady and daughter from Columbia, and gentlemen from Boston and other places. I had understood that the captain had been educated under an aged Baptist minister in New York, who had introduced me to him; but he wished preaching to be dispensed with on the day of sailing, on account 137 of the unsettled state of the ship, and his unacquaintedness

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with the disposition of the generality of the passengers. Afterwards, however, for the three remaining Lord's days, public worship was regularly performed upon deck, and all the passengers, without exception, with all of the crew that could accomplish it, attended very respectfully.

The weather was heavy for several days, particularly in the vicinity of the banks of Newfoundland and the gulf stream; but when we had thoroughly passed these, the wind became more favourable, and we came along very cheerfully. On the first of June, the anniversary of my addressing my rhyming letter to my daughter upon my voyage out, I wrote the following

FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

Atlantic Ocean, June 1, 1833.

Farewell, Columbia, fare-thee-well, While life remains, I'll seek thy good; May peace forever with thee dwell, And happiness in each abode.

The gifts of Heav'n to thee are great, Like Britain's, God has rais'd thy name! Though merely in a youthful state, The world astonish'd hears thy fame.

The wilderness before thee flies; The forest turns to fruitful grounds; And while rich commerce fills thy seas, Plenty on every hand abounds.

Nor less Religion marks thy shores; 'Midst all thy dwellings temples rise; And each at liberty adores The glorious Former of the skies. M 2

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Jesus, the name that seraphs praise, To millions of thy sons is known; Hosannahs cheerfully they raise, And him their rightful sovereign own.

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Oft have I witnessed with delight, Thy children, of their freedom proud, With willing mind and heart unite, And to the Gospel standard crowd.

Nor less have I rejoiced to see Benevolence, with hearty mind, To publish Jesus' liberty To distant nations of mankind.

O mayest thou prosper on, and still With every gift of heaven be blest; Then may we join on Zion's bill, And there enjoy God's perfect rest.

We came in view of land off Kinsale, in Ireland, on the Lord's day, June 16th, about noon, soon after public worship was ended; and we reached Liverpool the next evening about eight o'clock, exactly 24 days and 10 hours from the time we left New York, or 22 days from leaving the harbour, and parting our pilot. The following afternoon I got my luggage passed through the custom-house, and the next morning I proceeded for London, where I arrived the day before the annual meeting of our Society, which I attended on June 21st, and made my report, which was kindly received; and on the 17th July, I had once more the pleasure to meet Mrs. Davis and the branches of our family abiding with her at my own house in Clonmel, and to join with them in saying, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits!"

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The following is the amount in dollars and cents which I received for the Society at the respective places. The list of individual subscribers' names, and the amount of each congregational collection, is in the hands of the Auditors of the Society for publication in the Appendix of the current year's Report.

Dollars, Cents. At Boston 541 13 Salem 101 74 Roxburgh 14 50 Charlestown 20 90 Lynn 20 00 Cambridge 50 00 Portland 46 25 North Yarmouth 14 02 Providence 129 10 Newport 40 20 Fall River 11 71 New Bedford 54 43 Taunton 3 31 Pawtuckett 10 20 Worcester 68 25 Hartford 111 85 Newhaven 58 60 Middletown 50 00 Springfield 38 87 Stamford 12 26 New York 941 24 Poughkeepsie 15 33 Hudson 17 50 Albany 247 35 Troy 104 14 Utica 65 87 Hamilton 43 13 Shenectady 50 00 Catskill 24 07 Philadelphia 904 77 Washington

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106 70 Alexandria 75 31 140 Fredericksburg 11 76 Richmond 220 23 Petersburg 30 50
Norfolk and Portsmouth 109 04 Baltimore 314 90 Newark 66 58 Great Valley, Pa. 30 00
Ogdensburg 26 50 Rochester 61 01 Buffalo 41 00 Montreal 86 59 Total 5,040 84

This, turned into British currency, produced £1044, 10s., of which £925 was given to the Treasurer, and £119, 10s. charged to expenses.

Upon the whole, after reviewing my whole tour, in the calm of my own dwelling, I must acknowledge to the Divine Glory that goodness and mercy attended me from the beginning to the end. The circumstances of the Society required all the exertion that could be used, and they require it still; partly in consequence of the objects that are engaging the attention of Christians having increased to such a degree that it is extremely difficult to meet the demands upon Christian philanthropy, so as to sustain with any vigour the respective institutions, and partly, also, I am extremely sorry to remark, because, as it appears to me, blindness in part hath happened to many otherwise excellent individuals, in reference either to the dangerous nature of Popery, in its influence upon the immortal interests 141 of men, or the danger that Protestantism is in throughout the world in consequence of the arts of the adherents of the system to extend it, and to blind men respecting it. Too many appear to regard it as an innocent, or at all events a harmless thing; and while they can find money cheerfully to promote their earthly gratifications, they have no heart to spare any thing to promote the instruction of the children of poor Roman Catholics in the knowledge of the Scriptures. The sentiments of the late Mr. Robert Hall respecting our present position in reference to Popery were given with his usual characteristic chastness and force in his critique upon Birt's Lectures on Popery, in the Eclectic Review, from which the following is an extract:—

“Popery is at this time making rapid strides, and Protestants, in general, have lost the zeal which once animated them in its extermination. Certain it is, there never was a period when the members of the Papal community were so active and enterprising, or Protestants so torpid and indifferent. Innumerable symptoms appear, of a prevailing disposition to contemplate the doctrines of Popery with less disgust, and to witness their progress with

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less alarm, than has ever been known since the Reformation. All the zeal and activity are on one side; and while *every absurdity is retained* , and *every pretension defended* , which *formerly* drew upon Popery the indignation and abhorrence of all enlightened Christians, we should be ready to conclude, from the altered 142 state of public feeling, that a system once so obnoxious had undergone some *momentous revolution*. We seem, on this occasion, to have interpreted, in its most literal sense, the injunction of 'hoping all things, and believing all things.' We persist in maintaining that the adherents to Popery are materially changed, in contradiction to their express disavowal; and while they make a boast of the *infallibility* of their creed, and the *unalterable* nature of their religion, we persist in the belief of its having experienced we know not what melioration and improvement. In most instances, when men are deceived, it is the effect of art and contrivance on the part of those who delude them, in this the deception originates with ourselves; and instead of bearing *false* witness against our neighbour, such is the excess of our candour, that we refuse to credit the unfavourable testimony which he bears of himself.

"There is, in the meantime, nothing reciprocal in this strange method of proceeding; we pipe to them, but they will not dance; our concessions, instead of softening and mollifying, have no other effect upon them than to elate their pride, and augment their arrogance.

"An equal change in the state of feeling toward an object which has itself undergone no alteration whatever, and where the party by which it is displayed profess to adhere to their ancient tenets, it would be difficult to specify. This singular phenomenon may be ascribed to the length of time which has elapsed since we have had actual experience of 143 the enormous cruelties of the Papal system, and to the fancied security we possess against their recurrence. The impression of the past has, in a manner, spent itself; and in many, its place is occupied by an eagerness to grasp at present advantages, and to lay hold of every expedient for shaking off the restraints which a narrow and timid policy has imposed. The influence of these circumstances has been much aided by that indifference to religious truth which too often shelters itself under the mask of candour; and to such an extent has this humour been carried, that distinguished men have not scrupled to

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represent the difference between the Papists and the Protestants as turning on obscure and unintelligible points of doctrine, scarcely worth the attention of enlightened minds, while a clergyman has treated the whole subject as of no more importance than the idle disputes agitated by the schoolmen! A celebrated individual in England vehemently condemned the oath of abjuration for applying the term superstitious to the doctrine of transubstantiation. *In exactly the same spirit, the appellation of Papist is exchanged for Catholic, a concession which the adherents of the Church of Rome well knew how to improve, as amounting to little short of a formal surrender of the point at issue.* For if the Papists are really entitled to the name of 'Catholics,' Protestants of every denomination are involved in the guilt of schism. ”

Nothing can be farther from my wish than to grieve unnecessarily any individual, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant; but if salvation with God is unattainable except through reliance on *Jesus Christ only* , as both himself, and Peter, and Paul, and all the prophets and apostles have taught; then all dependence upon our own works, and the merits of the Virgin Mary, and the saints, is worse than useless, and damnable! and if Christ, by his offering of himself at Calvary, has accomplished “eternal redemption,” as the Scriptures clearly teach us, the sacrifice of the mass must be a “vain oblation!” and if the consecrated wafer is still only flour and water, as the evidence of all the senses testifies, the worship of the host must be rank idolatry! It is on these grounds principally that I oppose myself to Popery, and if they are correct, as I most firmly believe, every Roman Catholic that possesses discernment and candour must surely admit that in seeking to bring him acquainted with the Scriptures, that he may know and follow the right and safe way, I am acting towards him and his as a real friend; and every Protestant who understands and believes the Bible, must see that it is a privilege as well as a duty to aid, to the utmost of his power, such an institution as the Baptist Society for Ireland, which sets nothing before the children or adults but the Bible only, to be the sole rule of faith and practice in all the concerns of religion.

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And with respect to the assistance which I have received in the United States, I was confident that if I was allowed to bring the subject properly before the friends of the Redeemer in those parts, the appeal would not likely be made in vain, and there 145 could not but be a kindly feeling in the breasts of many towards the land of their fathers, and towards such, as like themselves, were anxious to promote what they believe to be the best interests of man; nor have I been disappointed, as the preceding pages abundantly testify. I went no where without a suitable introduction, which uniformly preceded me, and there was no instance in which I did not find the parties to whom I came prepared to shew mo kindness, to such a degree indeed, that my expenses were as nothing in comparison with what they must have been under other circumstances.

It is true that I saw persons and practices in America that I could not respect; but where is the country where the same thing would not occur? We cannot expect any American to be pleased with every body and every thing he would and or see in England or Ireland. It is, therefore, our duty constantly to exercise candour towards each other, and if this were universal in England itself, that would certainly be a much happier country than it is at present, and the same may be said of every part of the world. I have no right to expect that all my habits must be agreeable to every body, or that all other people must conform to my disposition. We should rather make the best of every thing that comes in our way and always take care to appreciate and reciprocate kindness; but I seriously, fear that some who go to America are very differently disposed, and therefore they neither get pleased themselves, nor please those amongst whom they come. I have N 146 been extremely vexed repeatedly to see people making themselves unhappy and disagreeable to their neighbours, respecting things that I thought should give them no concern at all, or should be passed over without notice; and it is from characters of this description, and their caricature representations, that too many persons in England have been in the habit of forming their ideas of America and its people.

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Some, indeed, appear to have gone to America with the notion, that it was only to shew themselves there, and they would be kings and princes at once. America was their domain, and they were to go there merely to take possession, and obtain all manner of good things, without any exertion upon their part to provide them; and when upon their arrival they have found their day-dream a miserable delusion, instead of reflecting upon themselves for their own folly, they have fallen foul upon the Americans for disappointing their foolish expectations. America, it should always be remembered, is the *working man's country*, The luxurious, the incompetent to labour, and the idle, have no business to go there, or else they have no right to complain if their fancies are disappointed.

Whoever goes to America with a reasonable hope of success, should cherish a disposition to hard industry, in a new country, exhibiting different habits and pursuits, and with a climate vastly more severe with respect to heat and cold than any part of the United Kingdom. Labourers accustomed to severe and long-continued toil, and hardship withal, are the most likely to succeed, if they go, as before advised, towards the Western States, and there maintain their health, and practice the necessary rigid economy. Such persons can scarcely fail of success, with the blessing of God, which should be always looked for with proper humility Clerks, however, or shop-keepers, who can neither lift axe, hammer, or spade, or must lie down during the heat, or keep close to a fire when the frost covers the ground, or who must have somebody to wait upon them at every hand's turn, had better not venture there at all under any circumstances.

I have been applied to by various ministers, while I was in America, and since my return, to ascertain what encouragement there was for themselves to proceed to America. The round of 2000 churches, without pastors, looks large, and it is not surprising that many who experience difficulty here should hope to find it different there; but I am persuaded there are very few, if there are any congregations destitute who are able to afford even *half* a support to a minister; and it is only the want of means to keep a minister that occasions so many churches to be unprovided. I do not know any unoccupied place to which I could

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direct even a minister of acknowledged talents; and as to others, I could assuredly hold out no encouragement for them to proceed there, for the Americans are sensible people, and by no means destitute of ministers of excellent abilities; and there are now above 300 students for the ministry in the Baptist theological seminaries, and, blessed be God, their number is daily increasing, and these are far more likely than Englishmen, in a general way, to suit their own country.

Every individual, however, that goes to America should be very particular to have proper introductions, and testimonials from the churches to which they belong. For want of these, some excellent persons have been unable to obtain the attention and assistance they might have received, and respectable ministers and others, where they have gone, have been greatly puzzled to know how to act. I have often heard this complained of in America, and I have felt the same thing repeatedly in Ireland also. An individual may be a very worthy character; but if he is entirely a stranger, and needs assistance in any way, the want of a satisfactory introduction places both parties in awkward, and sometimes painful circumstances, especially when the countries are so distant as England and America.

In going out, it is really important, if it is at all possible, to secure a passage in the cabin. To be a steerage passenger across the Atlantic Ocean, especially with a young family, and in a crowded vessel, is unquestionably a very miserable thing indeed, beyond what people are likely to imagine, until they make or have witnessed the experiment. I certainly had every comfort the ships could afford, both in going out and returning, and constantly experienced kind attention, and yet I felt it bad enough very frequently to be upon the water; but I was often distressed to a great degree to observe some of the steerage passengers, who had only been accustomed previously to old-English comforts. I would therefore earnestly urge all that can at all accomplish it to go in the cabin, and such as can afford the price (35 guineas) will unquestionably find the American packets from Liverpool very superior to any ordinary merchant vessel, because they are intended almost exclusively for the accommodation of such persons, but £20, exclusive of wines or

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liquors, is, I believe, the ordinary price per head for adults in other conveyances, and is not unreasonable.

There are both splendid, ordinary, and common boarding-houses in great abundance in New York, and there is no want of people to invite to them when a vessel arrives; but I am persuaded it is a loss of time and money, that might be better occupied in a general way, when emigrants remain in New York, in hopes of finding employment; I would therefore say to all such as have small means, hasten to the newer settlements, while you have where-withal to carry you forward. Ask the divine direction in your journey, and get such information as you can respecting every place as you proceed; and when you fix your abode, do not fail to erect an altar to God, as Jacob was divinely directed at Bethel. America is an excellent country for those who are able and willing to labour, and God has blessed, and will, I trust, bless it more abundantly.

The best enlarged accounts of the United States that the author has seen, are Hinton's History of the United States, in 2 vols. 4to, with elegant and faithful 150 plates of various places; Dr. Dwight's Travels in America; and Stuart's Three Years in America, recently published. These are all respectable publications. Captain Hall's Travels are too partial; and Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners" is a vile caricature.

FINIS.

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